FREEDOM, TRUTH AND JUSTICE.

VOLUME II. San Francisco, Saturday, July 25, 1874. NUMBER 30.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

BY THE

NATIONALIST PUBLISHING CO.

OFFICE....No. 409 WASHINGTON STREET.

All Communications must be Addressed to the Business Manager.

TERMS.

One copy, one year.....$4 00
10 copies to one address, one year.....$30 00
Single copies.....10

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

N. B.—Special terms to newspaper dealers.

SHANE'S HEAD.

BY JOHN SAVAGE.

SCENE—Before Dublin Castle, Night. A vassal of Shane O'Neill's discovers his chief's head upon a pole.

God's wrath upon the Saxon! may they never know the pride,
Of dying on the battle-field, their broken spears beside;
When victory gilds the gory shroud of every fallen brave,
Or death no tales of conquered clans can whisper to his grave.
May every light from Cross of Christ that saves the heart of man,
Be hid in clouds of blood before it reach the Saxon clan;
For sure, O God!—and you know all whose thought for all sufficed,—
To expiate these Saxon sins, they'd want another Christ.

Is it thus, O Shane the haughty! Shane the valiant! that we meet—
Have my eyes been lit by Heaven but to guide me to defeat;
Have *I* no chief—or *you* no clan, to give us both defence,
Or must I, too, be statued here with thy cold eloquence?
Thy ghastly head grins scorn upon old Dublin's Castle-tower,
Thy shaggy hair is wind-tost, and thy brow seems rough with power;
Thy wrathful lips, like sentinels, by foulest treach'ry stung,
Look rage upon the world of wrong, but chain thy fiery Tongue.

That tongue whose Ulster accent woke the ghost of Columbkill,
Whose warrior words fenced round with spears the oaks of Derry Hill;
Whose reckless tones gave life and death to vassals and to knaves,
And hunted hordes of Saxons into holy Irish graves.
The Scotch marauders whitened when his war-cry met their ears,
And the death-bird, like a vengeance, poised above his stormy cheers.
Ay, Shane, across the thundering sea, out-chanting it your tongue,
Flung wild un-Saxon war-whoopings the Saxon Court among.

Just think, O Shane! the same moon shines on Liffey as on Foyle,
And lights the ruthless knaves on both, our kinsmen to despoil;
And you the hope, voice, battle-axe, the shield of us and ours,
A murdered, trunkless, blinding sight above these Dublin towers.
Thy face is paler than the moon, my heart is paler still—
My heart? I had no heart—'twas yours, 'twas yours! to keep or kill.
And you kept it safe for Ireland, Chief,—your life, your soul, your pride,—
But they sought it in thy bosom, Shane—with proud O'Neill it died.

You were turbulent and haughty, proud, and keen as Spanish steel,
But who had right of these, if not our Ulster's Chief O'Neill?
Who reared aloft the "Bloody Hand" until it paled the sun,
And shed such glory on Tyrone, as chief had never done.
He was "turbulent" with traitors—he was "haughty" with the foe—
He was "cruel," say ye Saxons? Ay! he dealt ye blow for blow!
He was "rough" and wild," and who's not wild, to see his hearthstone razed?
He was "merciless as fire"—ah, ye kindled him,—he blazed!
He was "proud:" yes, proud of birthright, and because he flung away
Your Saxon stars of princedom, as the rock does mocking spray.
He was wild, insane for vengeance,—ay! and preached it till Tyrone
Was ruddy, ready, wild too, with "Red hands" to clutch their own.

"The Scots are on the border, Shane"—ye saints, he makes no breath—
I remember when that cry would wake him up almost from death;
Art truly dead and cold? O Chief! art thou to Ulster lost?
"Dost hear, dost hear? By Randolph led, the troops the Foyle have crossed!"
He's truly dead! he must be dead! nor is his ghost about;
And yet no tomb could hold his spirit tame to such a shout:
The pale face droopeth northward—ah! his soul must loom up there,
By old Armagh, or Antrim's glynns, Lough Foyle, or Bann the Fair!
I'll speed me Ulster-wards, your ghost must wander there, proud Shane,
In search of some O'Neill, through whom to throb its hate again!

IRISH NEWS

THE London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal understands that Mr Munro intends to draw the attention of the House of Commons to the recent refusal by the Commissioners of the Great Seal in Ireland to appoint two gentlemen recommended by Lord Lismore for the commission of the peace of the county of Tipperary. On the 21st of May the Lord Lieutenant himself mentioned the matter in the House of Lords; but Mr Moore will revive the subject, with a view to obtaining some more satisfactory explanation than was given to Lord Lismore in the Upper House.

IN the House of Commons the Chief Secretary in reply to Serjeant Sherlock, intimated that Government intended to carry out the recomendations contained in the report of the Irish Civil Service Enquiry Commissioners, and he hoped to bring in a bill in regard to the subject during the present session

WE have just seen in the possession of Mr. J Wilkin a spear head, found in Ballymacaully Bog, near the Cairn, by a man named Toner, twelve feet below the surface. A bone handle was attached by two rivets, but was not preserved. The instrument is 12 inches long, two edged, and tapering. The peat has preserved it wonderfully; but it is greatly to be regretted the bone handle was not taken up by the finder.—*Ulster Gazette.*

IT appears there are to be no races this year at Limerick. A letter has been received by the Mayor from Mr Harris stating that in consequence of the comments of a local paper on the subject he would back out of the transaction altogether. So far the question of the rival of the sports is for the present shelved.

SIR Charles James Knox Gore, Bart, of Belleek Manor, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Mayo.

OUR Cork correspondent telegraphs, that a man named Craine, from the County Mayo was arrested last evening at Queenstown on a descriptive telegram sent from Ballina charging him with an extensive cattle robbery. He will be sent to Mayo,—*Daily Express* June 16th.

IN reply to Mr Cogan, Lord Sandon stated that it was not proposed to impose any new restrictions on the importation of Irish cattle into England, as it was considered that the existing regulations were sufficient if properly and effectually carried out.

IN answer to Mr Synan Sir M H Beach said it was not proposed to bring any measure during the present session to remedy the grievances complained of by the poor rate collectors in Ireland.

THE Factories Bill passed through committee. A motion to exempt Ireland from the operation of the bill was rejected by 242 to 50.

WHEN Mr. Bruen's bill with reference to laborer's cottages in Ireland again comes under the consideration of the house, Mr O'Sullivan will move that the matter be referred to a Royal Commission, and that the commission be instructed to inquire into the condition of laborers in Ireland, with a view to resolving on the best method of providing them with dwellings.

SOME amendments in the Shannon Navigation Improvements Bill will probably be introduced at committee stage. It is thought desirable that the two-thirds in value of the reputed proprietors who assent is necessary to be obtained before the construction of work in this district is undertaken should be two-thirds of those who have entered into communication with authorities empowered to carry out the act on the subject of that particular work, and it is doubtful whether the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland are the most competent persons to superintend the details of that measure. On the first point Captain Nolan has given notice of an amendment.—[Limerick Reporter June 25th.

THE Guardians of Kilmallock Union proceeded on the 25th ult., to strike the rates for the ensuing year.—The clerk's estimate provision for the payment of the debt of £2,800 which has been accumulating for several years in consequence of the insufficiency of the rates struck, but the guardians decided to spread the liquidation of this liability over two years and took 2d in the pound off the estimates.

Notwithstanding the very heavy failures in Belfast, and the rumors of other shortcomings in minor firms, a better feeling pervades the market, and there is a tolerably fair demand both on home and export account. At the same time prices are firmer. The Continental demand, too is slightly improved, and the orders to hand are for immediate delivery.

AMONG the appeals heard at the Thurles Quarter Session there was one by a publican against a penalty of £10 for violation of the Licence Act. The Chairman affirmed the ruling of the magistrates, with 10s, costs.

EIGHT of the Horse Artillery stationed at Limerick have been placed under arrest for refusing to do duty.

Mr. James M'Allister of her Majesty's Customs, Dublin has been summoned to London to give evidence relative to this department before the Commission now sitting.

Mr. Edward de Moleyns has been appointed solicitor to the Bank of Ireland.

THE Cork *Examiner* says: A movement has been set on foot in Limerick to induce the banks to abolish the Saturday half holiday, and revert to the old practice of transacting business till three o'clock. It is alleged that as most of the business of the week is transacted on Saturday, grave inconvenience arises from the banks being closed at one o'clock.

The Dublin Town Council having refused to take any proceedings toward purifying the river Liffey, the matter was again referred to at the sitting of the courts. The Lord Chief Justice in the Queen's Bench said he had received communications from several officials connected with the working departments of the Court of Chancery and the Record Office, expressing the hope that they should not be detained on duty in July, and be afforded a respite from the terrible effluvia of the Liffey. His lordship intimated that he had determined not to sit again after the present business had concluded, until some permanent abatement of the nuisance had been effected.

The trial of the Louth election case was resumed in the Court of Queen's Bench on the 24th ult., when several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff. The question of greatest interest raised during the day was whether Mr. Charles Russell had had a hand in the prepartion of the alleged libel. This was strongly denied on the part of the defendant, and Sergant Armstrong, in opening the case for Mr. Dease, asserted that the main object with which the action had been brought was to damage Mr. Russell in Dundalk and prejudice his candidature for the borough at a future period.

Mr. N. D. Murphy, M. P. has received a communication from the Board of Trade stating that the change in the period of revolution of Roche's Light, so long sought for by master mariners frequenting the port of Cork, and the shipping trade in general, will be carried out forthwith. Since 1864 the period of illumination has been but 10 seconds in the minute, with 50 seconds of eclipse, an arrangement practically useless in thick weather or following sea. The change to come now into operation will be an intermittent light with 15 seconds of illumination, and but 5 of eclipse at any one time, which will give a strong continuous light to seaward, and, with the other improvements lately carried out, make Cork one of the best lighted ports in the United Kingdom.

A telegram received last night from the Irish Central News alleges that the Right Rev. Dr. Croke, Bishop of Auckland, is to be transferred to the See of Cloyne.—Cork Examiner June 27.

On the 29th ult., eight men were committed for trial, charged with being part of a riotous mob who attacked the police with stones on Sunday night when the police interfered to prevent two men fighting in Meath street, Dublin.

THE most recent act of the session just issued was to alter the shooting season for grouse and other game birds in Ireland. By the Act 37 George III., chap. 21, the shooting season for moor game and grouse was to begin on the 20th of August, and it is now altered to the 12th of August.

LORD Redesdale protests against the Irish Judicature Act on three grounds—that the country has confidence in the present Court; that the Irish legal profession object to the bill, and that the state of Irish public opinion renders any such change as it proposes undesirable.

At a fire on the premises of J. P. Evens & Co, Druggists & oilmen, Thomas Street, Limerick, serious loss was occasioned, and, for a time the safety of the city imperilled. The fire broke out on the night of the 27th ult., and raged through the whole night, and a part of the next day. The loss was considerable and inadequately insured.

A sixty acre farm, rented by Arthur Moore, Esq. M. P. was set up by Mr Gubbins at Dobbyn's Hotel Tipperary. The bidders were several; but the competitors finally consisted of Mr Murnane and Mr James Landers of Lizzard, who was declared the purchaser of the interest of Messrs David and William Collins of Ardane, for £1,525.

THE Shannon Navigation Bill is threatened with opposition from some of the Scotch members.

THE Home Rulers intend to ask a second night for the debate on Mr. Butt's motion.

A trial of mowing machines was to have been held in Limerick on the 20th inst., under the auspices of the members of the Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club, some valuable prizes are to be given to the sucessful competitors.

A fatal accident occurred in Limerick on the 27th. A laborer named Russell who was attending carpentors engaged in the erection of the new grain stores of Messrs Banatyne and Sons, Limerick, overbalanced himself and fell from the lofts of the store to the ground, a distance of sixty feet. Death was instantaneous.

IT is reported that a marriage has been arranged between the Marquis of Waterford and Lady Blanche Somerset, daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.—Lady Blanche was born in 1856 and the Marquis in 1844.

THE Channel Squadron consisting of seven ships, with three thousand eight hundred men, was to have visited Belfast Lough about 21st of July, remaining several days.

EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. TILTON appeared before the Beecher Investigating Committee on the 20th, and read his statement. The Committee at a late hour was still in session, with Tilton present. At half-past twelve that morning he left Dr. Storrs' residence, accompanied by his friend, Mr. Frank Moulton. A score of eager reporters gathered around Tilton as he emerged from the residence of Dr. Storrs, and eagerly inquried for the news. He said, "I have nothing to say except that I have made my statement, and think it unanswerable." In reply to a question as to whether his statement could be obtained, he said the Committee had agreed that nothing should be made public as yet. He then rode off with his friend Moulton. The Committee refused in a most decided manner, to give any information whatever. They said Mr. Tilton's statement had been made, but that there were other witnesses to be heard from, and the time had not yet arrived to give anything to the public.

Jesse R. Pomeroy has made a full confession of his murder of Katy Curran. He said Katy came to the store one morning for papers. He directed her to the cellar and she went down. He followed her to the middle of the cellar, where he put his arm around her neck, and with a knife in his right hand cut her throat. He then concealed the body, washed his hands and the knife, returned to the store and told nobody.

A terrific rain and wind storm occurred at Evansville. Considerable damage was done to buildings and bridges.

A large body of Mennonites arrived at Omaha en route for the interior of the State.

THE body of Augustus Laney, the last missing victim of the Mill River flood, was recovered at Leeds on Saturday morning.

JOHN Mitchel sailed for Europe in the *Idaho* on the 14th inst.

A Galveston News Association special says news is received at the Adjutant-General's Headquarters that on June 18th, the Kiowas, Cheyennes and Comanches attacked the settlement of Doty Wells, Indian Territory, and were repulsed with loss—38 killed and wounded. Engagements with Indians are reported from all quarters.

FROM 50 to 100 Arapahoes were killed in an attack by Company B, of the Second Cavalry, on their encampment at Powder river, on July 4th. Two soldiers were killed and 140 Indian horses captured. Many Arapahoes, women and children, were killed accidentally. This is the worst punishment the Indians have ever received.

DISPATCHES from Peshtigo Bay (Wis.) say the woods there are on fire. The weather is intensely hot, and if the wind changes the town may be destroyed. A large force of men are fighting the fire at Little Samico. The flames are very fierce at Oconto.

By an incendiary fire, a whole block of houses on Robb and Lancaster streets, Chicago, was destroyed Tuesday. Loss, $78,000; insurance, $31,000.

Great hostility is manifested towards the men now working in the *Gazette* office by the Union men in Cincinnati. Threats of bloodshed have been made by the latter. Last night after midnight, at lunch, many compositors were seized with vomiting, which was accompanied with a burning sensation in the palate. It is supposed the coffee they drank was poisoned.

Judge Cadwalder, of the United States Military Court, at Philadelphia, forwarded $14,200 to Captain Brady, of the steamship *Caspar*, for his services in bringing the steamship *Pennsylvania* to port after loss of her Captain and officers in a storm, in February last. The Court also awarded him $200.

The Receiver of the First National Bank of Washington states that he will be also able to declare a dividend of 20 per cent early in the F. II, and perhaps another installment soon after.

The Republican Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana, nominated George L. Smith, and passed resolutions indorsing Grant for a third term.

On Monday two negro butchers fought in their shop in Chelsea, Tenn., with cleavers, and each inflicted mortal wounds. One was disembowled, and the other received a wound extending from the shoulder to the groin.

An aged planter named George Simpson, residing near Shreveport, La., was shot dead by a negro, who stole into the house and committed the deed with a shotgun while Simpson was asleep.

MITFORD & CUSHINGS' packing and slaughter-house, Buffalo, N. Y., on the 18th inst., was burned. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $15,000.

THE following postal changes have been ordered for the Pacific Coast: Postmasters Appointed—B. M. Scribner, at Newville, Colusa County, California; Edward Green, at Tehichipa, Kern County, California; Robert C. Reynolds, at Upper Clear Lake, Lake County, California; Ames D. Robinson, at Pine Grove, Esmeralda County, Nevada; Egbert J. Willoughby, at Pine, Linn County, Oregon; Chas. Lamersdorf, at Homansville, Utah. Offices Discontinued—Milbrae, San Mateo County, California; Bullion, Piute County, Utah.

FOREIGN NEWS.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF has been appointed Ambassador of Russia to England.

The police, having received a telegram from Kissengen, have searched the house of M. Cremen, editor of the *Germania*, and those of other prominent Ultramontanes, and have seized a number of documents.

In the French Assembly on Monday, General De Cissey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, announced that Baron De Chaboud La Tour had been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Mathieu Boielet Minister of Finance. The new Ministerial appointments are considered a blow to the Bonapartists, who are now without representatives in the Cabinet.

The Queen sent a message to Parliament on the 20th, asking for a grant for Prince Leopold, who attained his majority on the 7th of April last. The message is to be considered in the House of Commons.

A proclamation has been issued from Madrid supplementary to the decree establishing the state of siege. It declares that charges of sedition or conspiracy against the State shall be tried by Court-martial, and that persons convicted of interfering with the operation of railways and telegraphs shall suffer death.

A banquet was given in the City of Mexico on the Fourth of July in honor of American Independence. All the Americans there were present, and the dinner was also attended by President Lerdo de Tejada, members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the leading men of the country and of the Press. Minister Foster presided. The Declaration of Independence was read, patriotic poems recited, and special toasts exchanged.

DECREES have been issued delaring all Spain in a state of siege, sequestrating the property of Carlists, whose estates will be held liable to heavy penalties to the relatives of Republican slain, and also creating a special reserve of 125,000 men. The Government announces strict official orders prohibiting the shooting of prisoners in retaliation for Carlist atrocities.

THE crisis at Versailles continues. General De Cissy will probably be appointed Minister of the Interior, adinterim. Duke De Broglie has failed to from a Cabinet, because the Legitimists are determined in their opposition to a prolongation of McMahon's powers.

THE Epoca denies that ex-Queen Isabella intends to revoke her act of abdication.

CHEVALIER NIGRA, Italian Minister to France, was at a fete given in Avignon in honor of Petrarch, and in a speech declared that Italy would be eternally grateful to France, and he rejoiced in being able to give assurances of cordial friendship between the two countries.

A Calcutta dispatch says the rivers from Assam to Oude have flooded the country, causing much damage.

THE German Government has increased the stringency of the regulation restricting Ultramontane agitation. Clubs and clerical press will be closely watched and vigorously dealt with for disloyal or illegal manifestations.

MINISTER Cushing gave a farewell dinner at Madrid on the 18th in honor of Senor Mantilla, appointed Ambassador to Washington who is about to depart.

Don Carlos has issued a manifesto guaranteeing religious toleration; engaging not to disturb the sales of church property at present completed, promising a representative but not a revolutionary Government; undertaking to restore the finances of the country, and insuring liberty so far as it is consistent with order. The manifesto concludes as follows: "If the rebellion shall continues we shall have to settle it with cannon. Those who reject our offers of conciliation to-day, will be compelled to submit to the law of the conqueror to-morrow."

Jules Favre has married an Alsatian refugee.

PRINCE JEROME NAPOLEON has arrived in Paris.

NAPOLEON Lannes, Duke of Montebello, died on the 20th, aged 73.

A recent article in the Madrid *Imparcial* favoring an Iberian union, has developed a strong opposition in Portugal. Lisbon advices state that article in the "Imparcial" was received there with great disfavor.

Honorable Marshall Jewel has arrived in Berlin, en-route to the United States, to assume his duties of Postmaster-General. He will remain there several days and make an examination of the postal service of Germany.

THE death sentence pronounced against Dockery at Havana, has been commuted to ten years imprisonment by President Serano, at the instance Captain General Concha.

President MacMahon, in response to a deputation of members of the Assembly who waited upon him on the 22d inst., said he was not summoned to power in order to restore either a Monarchy or an Empire. His acts proved to all that he would not participate in such an enterprise. The law which created the Septennate still less imposed upon him the task of constituting a definite Republic.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 25, 1874.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS.

[From the *Irish World.*]

Our land has groaned beneath proud Britain's sway,
And felt the might of Britain's iron hand;
Our cities sacked—now mouldering in decay—
Religion, honor, love and country banned.
The hearthstone broken, and, struck down in gore,
The young beside the hoary grandsire fell.
Death, desolation, all this—aye and more—
Has England wrought with hatred dark as hell.

And now, to wrong, and injury and crime,
To mock the land her treachery has undone,
To stigmatize our country through all time,
She fastens on her breast her worthless son,
And decks him with a title that once shone
Upon the sword of Connaught's chief of old,
Roderick the brave, the chief who sleeps at Cong—
He of the dauntless soul and bosom bold.

Oh! faithless England, perjured, foul and base,
A sword of wrath hangs o'er thy guilty head;
The tyrant foe of Ireland's creed and race,
Her green shall never mingle with the red.
We scorn thy arts, thy malice, and thy might,
Our fathers fawned not to the Saxon brood;
We stand like them, arrayed for truth and right,
With souls unconquered, fearless, unsubdued.

Canst thou, Oh! Queen, bring back to life again
The countless thousands of uncoffined dead
Who died by roadside, mountain, field and glen,
Whose spirits cursed thee as they heavenward sped?
A million reeking graves yawn to the sky,
Where in their manhood and their prime they died—
Those children of our land, whose wailing cry
Was mocked by thee, false Queen, in all thy pride.

From every port the white-sailed ships depart,
Bearing their thousand souls across the wave.
While some, with blighted hopes and breaking heart,
Find their last rest between the western wave.
God of our sires! look on our injured land,
Drive the false foeman from our country's shore;
God of our sires! with Thy Almighty hand
Strike down the tyrant in his heart's deep gore.

The Home Rule Question.

[From the London Times.]

Home Rule comes before us in a somewhat more imposing shape than its previous performance had led us to expect it would assume. Sixty Irish members have, Mr. Butt reminds us, been returned as representatives, and their number gives them some right to declare that they are speaking in their country's name. The more closely, however, we look into the matter, the less formidable will they appear. In the first place, they do not represent the opinions of Ulster. We may remember, next, the incoherence of the various atoms of which this Home Rule party is made up. They are at present all asking for the same thing, but at least their motives in doing so must be admitted to be widely different. An alliance between the priests and the Secularists of Ireland is not likely to be permanent, and although to preserve their ranks unbroken is now, if ever, both possible and essential for them, they have not, even so far, been able to clear clear of mutual distrust and quarrels. Again, in the present state of parties in Parliament the Irish members have far less power than they have been accustomed to exercise. As long as they held the balance, and could make it incline to that side on which their own weight was thrown, their favor was worth bidding for, and it was purchased, we fear, sometimes by not very worthy concessions. Such, however, is not their position. The last election have shown the Liberals how little trust is to be put in their gratitude, and they are not needed by the Conservatives. Mr. Butt discerns clearly the weak nature of the ground which his party at present occupies, and, somewhat inconsistently, boasts of its isolation, while at the same time he is pointing out how it is hereafter to be remedied. The list Mr. Butt has given of his country's grievances is somewhat disappointing after the terms in which it is introduced. He is, to a certain extent, on a strong ground in asserting that Irishmen wish for Home Rule; but when he proceeds to argue that for that reason it must be granted them, we have seen already with what very large qualifications the statement is to be received, how entirely fictitious is the present agreement of Home Rulers, and how the very semblance of agreement would cease if Home Rule ever become other than a mere watchword of discontent. If Mr. Butt wishes to convince us, he must do more than he thought it necessary to do when he was addressing his friends at Manchester. It will not be enough for him to put forward a trifling list of the real or imaginary wrongs of Ireland. He must show, too, that they are of so peculiar a nature that the Imperial Parliament cannot deal with them whereas, a Parliament in Dublin would be able to sweep them away at once. He must be prepared to prove not only that the change he advocates would be in some way beneficial to Ireland, but also that the benefit, if any, would at least approach in amount the difficulties which would ensue from it. He will find his listeners perfectly willing to do right, if he can only succeed in proving to them what is right. There will be difficulties, however, in the way of his doing so. He will have to meet and overcome a belief that Home Rulers are simply a composite body for the purpose of antagonism to the present Constitution of the United Kingdom, but that otherwise they have no coherence and no common aims; that Home Rule is demanded by the priests simply because it will give them absolute control of education, by the politicians of lesser magnitudes, chiefly because they think they will be greater persons in Dublin than they will be in Westminster, and by a portion of the people, partly because they echo the voice of their lay or clerical directors, and partly because they have not yet forgotten the grievances of a past age, and are perhaps even now scarcely aware that anything has been done for their relief. We need not discuss seriously the difficulties in the way of Parliament granting what is asked until at least it be shown that it would be desirable, if it were possible. If Mr. Butt will content himself with the redress of the two or three grievances he brought forward at Manchester his demands will be so far modest that there need be no impossibility in our complying with them. There seems no reason whatever why Parliament sitting at Westminster should not be as competent and willing as one in College Green to amend the Irish franchise, or why, if they are really desired, increased powers of municipal government should not readily be bestowed. We shall be glad to see Irishmen, under proper safeguards, make their own local improvements and satisfy their local wants without the need of a constant raid on our Exchequer. We cannot of course, deal thus directly with the evil of Irish discontent. We must rely on time and good government to work its cure, and we have full confidence that together they will at length do so. We wish Irishmen to be satisfied with their position as citizens of our united empire. Politically, not less than geographically, they are an integral part of it, and will continue so until far stronger reasons have been assigned for separation than those which Home Rulers have been as yet able either to discover or to invent.

"Blood, More Blood."

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

If the King of Ashantee read the Australian papers he might not only have retorted severely upon the English who called him a barbarian, but have proposed an expedition to Queensland, in order to extend civilization there.

There is nothing in Africa more horrible than what happens in Queensland. Human sacrifices to the fetishes, are comparatively rare in Africa, but it would appear that, in Australia, the massacre of the natives is by no means rare.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is asrespectable journal, not given to exaggeration, conservative in matters of Government rather than radical, in the European sense of the word. In its pages, we find a frightful account of the manner in which the unhappy natives of that country are periodically outraged and slaughtered.

We think some of those humane persons who were so deeply shocked when they read of the massacres of Cromwell, or that which took place on St. Bartholomew's day—who shiver at the effects of Elizabeths's rage or Henry's wrath—we think those persons might bring down their fine feelings from by-gone days and make them bear on the mightier miseries of these poor Australians. They may not, indeed, be Protestants or Catholics; and therefore their sufferings may not excite such sympathy in the "Express" or in the "Post," as they otherwise would. But both these organs, and most others in these islands, profess to believe that God lives and created all men of one blood, in His own image—by that plea, we demand a hearing for their terrible woes, and redress for their frightful wrongs.

We shall see, if at such an appeal (made not in the name of party but of humanity) there will stand up any defender in the Commons or elsewhere.

The "native police" of Queensland, according to the statement of Mr. Heydon in the Sydney paper named, are men, kidnapped from the native tribes, sent to a different district, drilled, fed, and kept in perpetual serfdom. If they leave the service, they are hunted down and shot. In order to keep them in humor they are "systematically allowed," and even "encouraged to satiate all their brutal and blood-thirsty passions!" Horrible details are given in proof, and it seems that "the more of the savage there is in them the better."

Their white officers do not control, and would not be allowed by the hideous greed of the squatters. We quote an instructive extract:

"An officer of police who should be lukewarm in the destruction of the blacks, would become very unpopular. When a squatter who has had some cattle speared, or fears that he may have some speared, sends for the native police, he does not expect the sub-inspector to sit in judgment, but to proceed at once to execution. *Public opinion in North Queensland calls for blood, and yet more blood.* Private persons go out to kill blacks, and call it "snipe-shooting." Awkward words are always avoided. "Shooting a snipe," sounds better than "murdering a man." But the blacks are never called men and women and children. "Myalls," and "niggers," and "gin," and "piccaninnies," seems further removed from humanity. The convenient phrase (used by every sub-inspector in his report after attacking a camp), "We dispersed them in the usual manner," means in plain English, "We shot and tomahawked so many men and so many women, killed all the little children, and left the lot to be eaten by the native dogs."

It must not be supposed that Mr. Heydon is the only witness. In a succeeding number of the same paper, a chairman of the Bench of Magistrates in one of the chief counties in New South Wales, thus describes the process of "hunting the natives." Here are his words:

"When visiting my late station on the River Bowen, about forty miles from the Burdekin, I have heard from reliable sources such accounts of brutal massacres of the blacks in that district, not only by the native police, but by others calling themselves Christian men—as would seem almost incredible, but still true. As a rule, the native police only shoot the men, and spare the woman and children; but not so with the stockmen and others, as they kill all they can indiscriminately. One squatter (now in England) told me that his men, on one occasion, threatened to shoot him for trying to protect the woman and children. The usual method adopted by the native police is to find out the "camp" of the blacks (generally on the edge of a scrub or lagoon), and attack them at break of day, the troopers stripping themselves of everything but their forage caps and cartridge pouch and belt, and leave their horses, etc., in charge of their officer in command, and fire a volley into the camp, and afterwards follow up and shoot as many more of the blacks as they can, and the trooper who kills the most is considered "best man" by his comrades until the next "hunt," when some of the others may shoot a greater number. The forage cap is kept on to prevent the troopers shooting one another in the scrub. The native police officers say their orders are to "disperse" blacks wherever they find them, and that, as they are a semi-military body, they are justified in putting the military interpretation on the word, and to kill all they can and scatter the rest. I am assured on the best authority that *all* the women outraged by the native police after the slaughter is over are in the South Kennedy district, killed by the rest of the tribe. The native troopers get sulky and dissatisfied if they do dot have a "chivy" after the blacks pretty often, and the officers have to indulge them."

If we speak to men, no words of ours could add horror to that which a perusal of such awful descriptions must inspire them with. These horrible masacres and still more hideous outrages go on under the English flag, and are perpetrated by a police acting in the British name. The first duty of a civilised Government should surely be to put an end to such a diabolical disgrace—for the customs of Dahomey do not surpass in abomination the work of this insatiable desire for "blood—more blood"—more human blood!

Irish Cattle Trade.

[From the Dublin Freeman.]

In the House of Lords recently, an interesting conversation on the Irish cattle trade was originated by Earl KIMBERLY. The committee of last year recommended the assimilation of the Irish with the English regulations for the prevention of cattle disease, more especially of pleuro-pneumonia. One of the English regulations then recommended, and since carried out, was the compulsory slaughter of all diseased foreign cattle at the landing place, and the compensation of their owners. This regulation has not been enforced with the same stringency in Ireland, partly because of inefficient machinery for its carrying out, partly because, *more Anglorum*, a "defect" occurred in the Act by which the compensation clause was not so definitely extended to Ireland as to ensure the owners against loss. Without implying that there was a greater proportion of pleuro-pneumonia in Ireland than in England, the Earl of KIMBERLY thought that the regulations should be assimilated immediately, in order to render them effective, and the more thoroughly to protect England against infected Irish importations, and he asked the Duke of RICHMOND whether it was the intention of the Government to take steps for that purpose. The discussion which ensued showed how various are the opinions on this important subject, and how careful the authorities should be before they interfere with such vast interests as those of the cattle trade of Ireland. For ourselves, we can see no objection to the compulsory slaughter at the port of debarcation of infected beasts, always supposing that reasonable compensation be allowed, and are inclined to think that such a regulation stringently enforced would be a decided benefit. On the other hand, we are not aware that the disease has assumed any unusual proportions in this country of late, and we deprecate any half-and-half interference with trade, which only causes annoyance and enhances prices without doing any good. A bill has been introduced which will do all that Earl KIMBERLY requires, and the answer of the Duke of RICHMOND was to this effect; but we think the question to be asked by Mr. COGAN tomorrow, as to whether the increased stringency now proposed is caused by an increase of the disease, necessary in order to prevent alarm, which, whatever its immediate effect, ultimately increases the price to the consumer. Lord DUNSANY properly drew attention to the fact that the circumstances of England and Ireland were different, Ireland being an exporting, England an importing country. He pointed out, what we believe to be the case, that unhealthy cattle are not exported from Ireland; that if they are diseased when they reach England, it is because of the treatment they had received on the journey, sufficient attention not being paid to the cleansing of the trucks and the feeding and watering of the cattle. If the Duke of RICHMOND would devote his attention to this matter, he would do a deal of service as well to the cattle trade as to humanity. The proportion of foreign cattle imported into this country is comparatively small. The proportion immediately re-imported into England must be infinite simal. Therefore the enforcement of compulsory slaughter cannot have any immediate effect on the protection of English interests—apparently the primary object of Earl KIMBERLY's solicitude. Still we think the regulation a wise one, and, if it checks the disease here, it will benefit all alike. But, to be effective, it must be thorough. To be thorough, proper machinery for carrying it out—an efficient staff of inspectors, and the other necessary details—must be arranged. All this costs money. We cannot, however, object to the cost, if the object be attained. All we wish to point out is that mere meddling, or half and half measures, are effective in causing inconveniences useless as preventatives against disease.

THE INTER-OCEANIC CANAL.

The prospects of the inter-oceanic canal through the Isthmus of Darien are improving. The Commissioners appointed for the purpose have completed their examination of the Nicaraguan line, and their report is favorable to the scheme. The whole of the proposed route from the Atlantic to the Pacific is 181.26 miles, of which 45.41 miles are actual canal, 63.02 slack water navigation, 56.50 lake navigation, and 16.33 from the lake to the Pacific. Of the 61.74 of canal to be built, 57 miles are "excavation and embankment combined," and the other 14 miles in excavation, "giving a general mean depth of excavation for the whole line of nine feet above the surface of the water in the canal." The proposed width of the canal at the water surface is in deep excavation of rock 128 feet, and in excavation and embankment 150 feet, giving at every place sufficient capacity for two vessels to pass each other. The whole route was "located and levelled" from sea to sea, taking an elevation every 200 feet in level country, and every 100, fifty, or twenty-five feet in broken ground. Good means of communication are said to exist along the whole line, and although the present roads are admittedly in bad condition, they could be repaired at a small cost. The total cost of the undertaking is estimated at 63,093,593 dollars. It is expected, however, that "modifications introduced in the line of fine survey" will reduce the amount from 20 to 25 per cent. The importance of such a work cannot be exaggerated. The Suez Canal has completely transformed the condition of commerce in the Eastern hemisphere, and there is no doubt the completion of the Darien canal will have similar effect in the Western.

THE FATE OF EMIGRANTS.—The history of emigration, even unwritten as it is, is full of sadness and misery. Every mail brings us some tale of woe on shipboard or on land; there is a passing shudder, and all is over. For our own part we have long counselled our people to stay at home and fight the battle of life bravely on the old sod rather than waste toil and energy in barren contest in the wilds of unknown lands. We know the temptations are very great: the highly-colored appeals of interested agents very enticing; the revelations of wealth and happiness almost irresistible. Our readers must have observed daily notices of this nature concerning the blissful advantages of emigration to Brazil. The story of the last enterprize may not be uninstructive. Brazil has been lately favored with quite an influx of hardy laborers enticed thereto by promises of independence, grants of lands, loans of money, and more than the ordinary advantages. A project known as the Brazilian State Colonization Scheme was declared to be the grandest of the grand things, and the newspapers were filled with letters describing in glowing terms the beauties and wealth of the promised land. The scheme has suddenly burst up, and the unhappy emigrants are at this moment enduring hardships of illness and poverty almost without hope of redress or amelioration.—*Freeman.*

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Dublin Freeman, June 27th.

THE Chief Secretaay has intimated, in answer to Mr. Redmond, that he hopes to have his bill for regulating the pay and pensions of the Irish Constabulary ready during the ensuing week. This is a subject of considerable interest and importance, and the nature of the case put forward by the force ought to be understood. By the existing system county inspectors and sub-inspectors receive their pay partly in the shape of salary, and partly in the form of "allowances." For instance, a first county inspector receives a salary of £350, then his lodging is valued at £36 10s., servant at £45, office £18 5s, and horse at £100; and in this way his post is made to appear worth £549 15s. a year; but when, at the end of his term of service, his pension is to be apportioned it is calculated not on the £549 15s., but on the actual salary of £350, the value of the allowances being ignored. It will be seen at once that such a system of pensions is calculated to operate badly on the efficiency of the force, seeing that an officer has so little to look forward to after devoting a lifetime to the service. Considerable discontent has, I believe, been engendered by this state of things during recent years. With a view to a remedy, it is now proposed on behalf of the force that, in future "allowances" shall be entirely abolished, and everything be included in actual pay or salary; and that the pensions shall be calculated upon the new rate of pay. In support of this claim, it is pointed out that a similar process has been adopted with regard to the resident magi.trates, and certain other officials. It is proposed that in future there should be but one class of county inspectors at a salary, including everything, of £600 a year, instead of 1st class inspectors with £549 (pay and allowances), and 2d class inspectors with £499. Again it has been suggested that the five county inspectors now receiving £50 a year good service money shall be increased to 10, with £100 per annum. That the sub-inspectors shall receive £400 a year, including everything, instead of £225 salary and £133 in allowances as at present. That second and third sub-inspectors shall receive £300 and £250 respectively; and that the present six sub-inspectors receiving £30 good service money shall be increased to 10, with £50; and the 23 with £12 reduced to 20, with £20 a year: These are the main propositions advanced with regard to pay, but it is also urged that considerable modifications may be made in the retiring system, which in its present form is considered far too severe. For instance, a first County Inspector whose total income (as shown above) is set down at £549 15s., can only receive on retiring £180 calculated upon the actual pay of £350, and for this he must serve 30 years. In the place of this it is proposed that an officer may receive a pension of half his salary for 15 years' service, two-thirds for 25, three-fourths for 30 years, and full salary for 35 years' service. At the same time, these pensions are not to be granted unless the retirements take place in consequence of physical or mental incapacity, except when thirty years have been completed. A similar fair and graduated scale is proposed for the constables, and suggestions are also made with respect to the retiring fund, the superannuation fund &c., but the facts I have given will be sufficient to show the nature of the scheme, which it is hoped the Government will adopt. How far they will adopt it remains to be seen, and when the Chief Secretary propounds his scheme it will be interesting to consider it side by side with this outline.

When Mr. Bruen's bill with reference to laborers' cottages in Ireland again comes under the consideration of the House, Mr. O.Sullivan will move that the matter be referred to a Royal Commission, and that the commission be instructed to inquire into the condition of laborers in Ireland, with a view to resolving on the best method of providing them with dwellings.

The House of Lords' committee to be appointed on the Irish and Scotch peerage question is viewed with general favor. It is believed that the body will be so constituted as to give weight to its proceedings, and it is already anticipated that it will report against any further creation of Irish peers—at least on the unsatisfactory system which has too long prevailed.

I have authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the report that the Queen intends visiting St. Petersburg.

Mr. Brooks, Lord Mayor of Dublin, presented a petition from the Countess of Mountcashel and other ladies in favor of the women's Disabilities Rights Bill.

The evidence given before the Irish Voters' Registration Committee was peculiarly interesting and important. For a detailed account of it the report in another column must be referred to, but I may here make special reference to one point. It was indicated in the course of the evidence that the Liberals do not propose to contest the registry for the city of Dublin this year, and as I believe this passive attitude is likely to deprive the Liberal party of some thousands of votes it is a serious matter. If this course be pursued, the Conservatives will speedily have everything their own way, and of course will not scruple to raise as many objections as possible to names on the register. The gentlemen to be examined at the next sitting are Mr. Goodman, a well known Dublin solicitor, of Conservative politics; Mr. Gerard, a Conservative Dublin barrister, and Mr. Malcomson, of Carlow, also an active Conservative.

In reference to Sir Colman O'Loghlen and Mr. Downing's Bill to enlarge the Jurisdiction of the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland, which I described some time ago, I may now observe that there is every reason to anticipate the speedy passing of this useful measure, and that the only change in the bill, of any importance is that, on the suggestion of the Government, the hon. members have to reduce from £100 to £50 the limit of the value of the land, in reference to any dispute as to title, upon which a chairman of a county may have jurisdiction.

There has been a great ballot for seats in the Ladies' Gallery for next Tuesday's Home Rule debate. There are 36 seats in this gallery, and two are allotted to each member who succeeded in the ballot. To-day as many as 150 members balloted for the 18 tickets, and you will be glad to hear that four of these fell to Irish members. There is a tremendous rush for places in the galleries devoted to strangers in anticipation of the occasion, and this circumstance about the ladies' gallery is curious, as showing that a considerable number of ladies, at least, take deep interest in the proceedings in the house.

THE widow of the late Mr. J. F. Maguire M.P., for Cork, has had a special audience of the Pope, to whom she presented a purse containing 150 sovereigns, the contributions of some Irish friends.

THE "Westminster Gazette" states that a magnificent new church, in the Renais-ance style, and surmounted by a dome, is about to be built by the Oratorians on the site of the present Catholic Oratory at Brompton. The estimated cost is £100,000, and the Duke of Norfolk has promised to contribute £20,000.

The Irish University Question.

Mr. Jonathan Pim has published a very interesting and valuable pamphlet on University Education. Mr. Pim says that for many years he had taken a deep and active interest in the Irish University Question. On the one hand he was thoroughly convinced that the Catholics of Ireland had a real and substantial grievance to complain of; on the other, he felt a warm interest in the prosperity of Trinity College. When in Parliament, he adds that he freely expressed his views; and now that he is out of Parliament, and as he has no intention of again offering himself as a candidate for the suffrages of any constituency, there could be no reason for any one to look on his declarations of opinion with suspicion. Mr. Pim, having sketched the recent history of the University Question, alludes to Mr. Fawcett's Act, abolishing tests in Trinity College, and continues:—

The College authorities are now seeking to give full effect to that Abolition of Tests Act, by means of a Queen's letter altering the statutes; and for this purpose they are eliminating the word "religion" wherever it occurs in the statutes; thus, so far as the influence of the statutes extends, rendering the College a purely secular institution, in which men of any religion, or of no religion at all, may hold the highest places, and direct and give the tone to the education of the University students of Ireland.

Mr. Pim points out that the expulsion of the Faculty of Theology and the closing of the College Chapel will thoroughly secularise Trinity. How he asks, will the Protestants like it.

Can it be supposed by any one that this (a secularised Trinity College) will be satisfactory to the Protestants of Ireland? Have they not even a prejudice, if you will not call it a principal, in favour of the recognition of Christianity in connexion with education? Do they not wish to have their children educated religiously as well as Protestants? How, then, can it be expected that a College deprived of all recognition of Christianity will compete on equal terms with other Colleges, for the support of those Protestants who are sincerely attached to the faith which they profess? I cannot believe that it will; but rather anticipate that the Protestant gentry of Ireland will, for the most part, send their sons to Oxford and Cambridge for their education, while the less wealthy classes will probably prefer to enter theirs as non-resident students.

Mr. Pim then argues that it is possible that under the Fawcett Act the time may come when the Catholics may be in a majority in Trinity, may be able to fill the chairs with Catholic professors, and set up Catholic worship within its walls:—

It is much better that they should do so, than that it should remain as a secular establishment wholly unconnected with Christianity in any form. But the loss to the Protestants of Ireland will be greater, and it is a loss which even now might, I think, be avoided, if the claims to justice, or even the promptings of self-interest could so far overcome sectarian jealousy, and the *ordium theologicum*, as to induce the Protestants of Ireland to second the Roman Catholics in pressing on the Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, the establishment of a Roman Catholic University suitably endowed.

Towards the close of his pamphlet, Mr. Pim says:

The bill of last year provided no endowment for the Roman Catholic College, and in not providing an endowment it failed, in my opinion, to satisfy the requirements of justice and equity. It would, however, have redressed one part of the Roman Catholic grievance, for it would have given to the Roman Catholic College a status equal to that enjoyed by Trinity and the Queen's Colleges, as members of the same University, and would, therefore, have placed the higher education of the Roman Catholics of Ireland on a level with that of the Protestants. Such equality is no more than justice requires. It must form the basis of any equitable settlement of this question, and a settlement on such terms as shall allow each party to work out its own educational ideas separately, is, I am convinced, the mode of settlement which would tend most to the promotion of religion and learning in Ireland. The claim of the Roman Catholics is for a university in which learning shall be united with religion, and such a university must for them be denominational. Their claim is just, and a university which is open to all, but from which religion is excluded, utterly fails in satisfying it. The agitation for the redress of this grievance will certainly continue, and I have no doubt it will eventually be successful. But until the question has been settled, the position of Trinity College and the University of Dublin will be insecure. Their safety lies in the Catholic University obtaining a charter and a fair endowment. It may appear to many that the die has been cast, and that there is now no hope of success in trying to stem the current. But I cannot thus give up hope. The pernicious principle of separating learning from religion has certainly been acknowledged; but it has not yet been carried into effect. The Abolition of Tests Act has been passed, but Trinity College is still practically a Christian establishment, and its government is still in the hands of Protestants; and it may still be preserved as a Christian, and practically a Protestant institution, if a charter and endowment be conferred upon the Catholic University.

The pamphlet is a most valuable contribution to the Education discussion, and its spirit and tendency will be applauded by good men of all creeds. We regret that space does not permit of our quoting from it the admirable refutation of the secularistic idea which it contains.

SUICIDAL LEAP IN A THEATRE.—Great excitement was occasioned at the Adelphi, Theatre Christian Street, Liverpool, by the suicidal act of Richard Wilson, twenty-three years of age. Just before the close of the performance, the young man, who had been seated in the gallery, said to two boys that in two hours from that time they could see him in his coffin if they liked. Two minutes afterwards Wilson threw a bottle from the gallery into the pit, but it did not strike anyone. Immediately afterwards the man rose from his seat, and, catching hold of the railing in front of the gallery, turned over. After hanging by his hands for a few seconds, he suddenly sprang backwards, and dropped into the stalls. The performance was just finishing. The man was picked up insensible and conveyed to the Royal Infirmary. It was believed that he he had sustained very serious injury to the back, and one of his thighs was broken.

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured o corteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphithentre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 123 Fourth, corner Minna street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
John W McCl re, 382 Bowery, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

BANKING.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Matthew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

CUTLERY.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
B O Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

CONFECTIONERS,
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

CARPETS, &c—
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

DRY GOODS.
Gleason & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, bet een Fifth and Sixth.
John C Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

DRUG STORES.
Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

DENTISTS.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

FLOURING MILLS, &c.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
Toner & Co., No. 20 Occidental market, (Sutter street side).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.
Mariposa Store, Chris. Kerrins, 1419 Folsom street.

HATTERS,
McGann, 25 Third street.

HORSE SHOERS,
Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Fro.t street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 402, 404 and 406 Broadway street.
Central Hotel, 814 and 816 Sansome street.
New Franklin House, 321 Pacific street.

LAW.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.

LIVERY STABLES.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale St.bles, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

MEDICAL.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
X Twiabe X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

MILLINERS.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

MIRRORS, PICTURES, &c.
D Drady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.
Kenny & Co., 1010 Market street.

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Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor. Folsom and 16th streets.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street.

POWDER.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

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Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

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Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

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J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

TEAS, COFFEE AND SPICES.
Geo T Hanly & Co, 928 Market street.

UNDERTAKERS.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

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San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 124 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty & Co, 515 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.
Celtic Club House, P F Baine, 1022 Market street.
M J Ryan, 468 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal.
Thos O Neil, S E cor Washington and Seventh streets, Oakland, Cal.

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Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 656 and 658 Howard street.

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Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz.: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours,
San Francisco, June 15th, 1864. —H—

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.
A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.
[L. S.]

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,
JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.
A. G. HANDALL, Notary Public.
[L. S.]

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevents an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,
W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address
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OFFICE—Room No. 17 Downey Block,
LOS ANGELES, CAL. jly5-tf

M. COONEY,
Attorney-at-Law.
No. 7 Court Block, 636 Clay Street,
And 645 Merchant Street, bet. Kearny and Montgomery.
Residence, 312 Seventh st., SAN FRANCISCO.
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Have constantly on hand fresh family Milk Cow Horses, etc. Large and commodious stalls and corral and superior accommodations for all kinds of stock. jy9-tf

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepar d to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.
☞ Goods delivered free to all parts of the city. ☜
GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSE WHERE.
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Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars....English Ale an Porter on Draught....Ale, Beer and Porter Five cen per Glass....Genuine Staffordshire Ale.
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Dealers in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corne Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4- tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 25, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. M. MILLER—He was.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feelings, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

Postage on the Irish Nationalist.

The legal rate of postage on the IRISH NATIONALIST addressed to its regular subscribers, in the United States is 20c. per annum, or 5c per quarter payable in advance at the Post-office where it is delivered. If any higher rates are demanded, report the fact to this office.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

What John Mitchell is Going to Ireland For.

As all the movements of the distinguished patriot, Mr. Mitchell, must be of absorbing interest to Irishmen, especially at the present time, we clip the following paragraph from the New York *Herald* of the 13th inst., but for the authenticity of the information it conveys we cannot vouch:—

In consequence of letters received from Ireland from some of the leaders of the national party Mr. John Mitchell, the famous exile and publicist, has determined on returning to Ireland, with a view to contest the election of some constituency on advanced national principles. An assurance from his brother-in-law, Mr. John Martin, one of the Home Rule members of Parliament, that Mr. Sullivan, one of the sitting members for Louth, will resign in favor of Mr. Mitchel, has decided the latter in taking this decided step. Of course, Mr. Mitchel having escaped from prison before the expiration of his term of fourteen years, is liable to be arrested and thrown into prison again. Mr. Mitchel has already taken his ticket and will leave for Liverpool next Tuesday, the 14th instant, by the Williams and Guion steamer "Idaho." As he wishes to make as unostentatious an entry as possible into Ireland he will not land at Queenstown, but will proceed direct to Liverpool and go from thence to Derry, his native city, or to Newry, or to some other northern city. A sum of about $8,000 has already been collected in Ireland to defray his expenses and some $1,500 here.

THE FATHER MATTHEW SOCIETY.

The Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, known from its eminent founder as the Father Matthew, is the worthiest of our temperance bodies. It does its good work sensibly, thoroughly and unobtrusively. In the Local Option craze it resolved to respect private rights irrespective of abstract ideas regarding their mode of exercise, and firmly refused to side with the fanatics. In this city the society has long been a recognized force; and its Sunday evening meetings at Irish-American Hall are always thronged, as well they may be, for the Father Matthew's present the best free entertainment we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing. In Sacramento the Society is now thoroughly organized. The following officers have been elected at a recent meeting there: P. S. Dorney, President; J. A. Byrne, and M. L. McCann, Vice Presidents; George Hamilton, Recording Secretary: Mark Robinson, Financial Secretary; C. P. Thompson, Treasurer. The correspondent, to whose kindness we are indebted for this information, likewise mentions that there is a movement on foot to gather all the societies in Sacramento into one Hall—which, as he very justly observes, is a step in the right direction.

A DEAD LOCK IN LOCAL OPTION.

The Local Option campaign has now reached a point where it is practically at a dead lock. The crusaders are disheartened by their recent repulses, and besides they are tormented by the doubts that have been raised regarding the constitutionality of the law on which they have been proceeding. Till this doubt has been finally set at rest one way or another the question will probably remain in abeyance; but we may take it for granted that the fanatics will leave no stone unturned in the pursuit of their object. It is not even impossible, should the law be held to be unconstitutional, as it assuredly ought to be, that they may attempt to make it a legislative question in an even wider sense than they have hitherto done. For the present, however, their hands are tied, and aggressors and attacked must wait further developments.

THE POSITION OF THE IRISH RACE.

WE have from time to time adverted to the position of the Irish in the United States, and urged the necessity of cordial co-operation, and thorough organization that they may take the position to which they are numerically and intellectually entitled. We have pointed out how the great Irish vote in this country is counted by politicians at elections, and how the casters of this vote are afterwards slighted and ignored by those who make capital out of them. By properly organizing the power they possess the Irish in this country could not only gain great political influence, infinitely greater than they possess at present; but they would also be in a position to materially improve the prospects of their native land. To no Irishman can this be a subject of indifference. Whatever the wealth he may have accumulated, to whatever position his talents or his industry may elevate him, he can never escape the stigma of owing his birth to a land which is enslaved to a foreign power. He can never feel otherwise but hurt at the "stuffed Irishman" who is offensively obtruded on the stage, and in the low current literature of the day. He can never fail to lament the stern necessity which is driving his countrymen from home, and forcing them to toil under strange skies for that subsistence which their native land, under happier circumstances, could so bountifully afford them. Despite the brilliancy of Irish intellect and valor; despite all the natural gifts which Heaven has seen fit to lavish on what, in modern days seems the chosen Race; it is a melancholly fact that, in one sense, the Irish citizen of the United States is inferior to the emancipated negro. The latter has at least, a country from which he derives his origin; while the Irishman has but a province. He has no flag, except in sport, as it were, he has no recognized natural existence like his brother emigrant from happier lands. He was born a conquered serf of Great Britain, and however jauntily he may wear the chain, the world will so regard him until ——. Ay! it is that word which, by marking a period to our bondage, inspires the hope of freedom. And does it seem to some a presumptuous or ill-grounded hope? Is England invincible, must the cause of wrong forever triumph? The experience we draw from the history of the world gives a negative reply to both questions. America could gain her liberty in despite of England, at a time when there were but three millions of people in those colonies. Why, then, should not Ireland be as successful. And Spain, though conquered once, relaxed not the weary struggle till she had driven the Moorish invaders from the land, and was once more free and independent. And the Irish have never abandoned their struggle. From age to age the sacred war has been kept up, and has not been abandoned yet. Our attempts have been unfortunate, principally because in the past we have been too much swayed by impulse, and also through the falseness of professing friends. But these sources of weakness can be overcome in the future by organization and vigilance. There can be no doubt as to our ultimate success. The only question is as to the probable duration of our servitude. It should be the study of every Irishman, here or elsewhere, to abridge that period as much as possible, and to work earnestly in the cause of liberty, unheeding the taunts and revilings of our enemies; or our pretended friends who are working in the enemy's interests. O'Connell has remarked that liberty is not worth a drop of human blood; but like many other sayings of that great man on the same subject, another age has lived to reverse the remark. Liberty is worth oceans of blood—is worth everything, for it is itself the fountain of all worth. Our severance from England can never be accomplished by parliamentary agitation. All the eloquence which ever flowed from tongue or pen can never change one jot the inflexible determination of the British government to keep us while they can. It would indeed be astonishing if they voluntarily yielded to any presure of mere argument. They act on the broad and simple rule. "That they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can." It remains for us to try some other argument then prayers, and agitations, and meetings, which accomplish not an *iota* of good, and simply render us ridiculous in the eyes of our oppressors and the world at large. The cannon and the sword have "a keen, irresistible logic—Orthodox, flashing conviction home to the hearts of the heathens." And it is by such logic as this that our future arguments must be pointed if we would have them listened to. But for this we must have organization, and it is on this account that the position of our race here is so especially important. Every Irishman in America should organize, or, at least, aid by every means in his power those who organize. This would infinitely abridge our period of waiting, and would enable us to grasp, with a certainty of success, that freedom which is only waiting for a firm and resolute hand to pluck it from the failing grasp that now holds it. For a great crisis is at hand in Europe. This the great English organ the London *Times* admits; as does the English Premier also.

It is difficult to see how England can fail to be involved. Then is Ireland's opportunity. By her own organizations she can from her own government, and the sceptre of tyranny will fall from England amid a confusion which will render her powerless to retain it. Thorough organization is what is required to secure this result, and the cordial co-operation of all Irishmen is all that is necessary to make our organization perfect, and to raise Ireland once more to her position among the nations.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE AND The So-Called Irish-Catholic Press In Ireland And America.

Somewhat more than seven hundred years have elapsed since Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Brakespere), the only Englishman that ever sat in the papal chair, granted to Henry II., the reigning sovereign of England, the possession of the island lying to the west of Great Britain, and known as Ireland. The English king was glad of the pretext, he seized the earliest opportunity to avail himself of it, and the result was the invasion and ultimate subjugation of Ireland. This is an extract from a very familiar page of old world history, and as such may seem to some irrelevant; but a little attention will show that it has an immediate and necessary connection with our present subject.

Prior to the English occupation of Ireland the religion of the latter country was, what indeed it has always been since, earnest, faithful, and sincere. But it differed from the religion of the invaders, and the religion that subsequently spread over the island, in that it was purely and exclusively national, as genuine an outgrowth of the soil as the men who professed it, and Catholic in the true acceptation of the term, in as much as it was not in any respect limited in universality. The lapse of time since these events has been too great to allow us to speculate on motives, but we may reasonably assume that this reflection had its due weight in Adrian's mind when he granted the Bull of annexation, and thus laid the foundation on which has since erisen many a goodly structure beneath the shadow of the Rock of Peter. But our forefathers, uncompromising in their nationality, and sturdy to resist in their innate love of liberty, would not acknowledge that the Pope's temporal authority extended so far as to deed away kingdoms at his pleasure, and took up arms in defence of that land, which the acts and words of our enemies have allke pronounced to be "worth fighting for." Thus began the conflict that has intermittently waged ever since, and in that commencement it is an ominous fact that the power of the Church was arrayed against the Irish national cause.

Thank Heaven that conflict has never been abandoned. Thank Heaven that there have been, in every age, a remnant worthy of the first combatants who thought that Ireland was a land "worth fighting for," and who have drawn, as occasion offered, a faithful sword to show that the memory of our rights and wrongs is deathless. So the years rolled on, and stretched into centuries; and in many another land did the Irish prove their prowess, but their country remained, and still remains, ground lower and lower beneath the heel of the conqueror. But in these latter days of the irrepressible contest another foe has arisen, not habited in the detested redcoat, but clad in the changing garment of hypocricy, and warring with lies and deluding words. This is the so-called Irish and Catholic press, which styles itself Irish that it may delude a trusting people with whom the word is talismanic, and which is religious only so far as it can make its profession act as a magnet to attract to its only god—the dollar. To this press nationality is a bug-bear, and hated accordingly. Wrapping itself in its stolen ægis of religion it launches sneers and insults at those who are toiling in the sacred cause of liberty, and stigmatizes them as infidels because they scorn to descend to the oily cant of hypocricy with which it is itself so familiar. Standing Pharassically aloof on its self-constituted eminence, it leaves no means untried to divert the minds of our countrymen from the noble topic of liberty. If the workers in the national cause seem idle, it tauntingly asks if they can hope to confront the might of England without preparation, and if preparation or organization is attempted, it falsifies and distorts every anathema of the Church, that it may direct it with crushing force against the sons of liberty. Like the chattering of birds which discloses the crouching hunter to his quarry, its discordant objections and blatant interruptions direct general attention to any scheme it may become conversant with. If we do not organize we are mad, if we organize, our societies are under the direct presidency of the Evil One—So it rings its constant changes on the same hackneyed key. Argument it has none, but its vituperation and falsification are inexhaustible. It is time that the Irish population, on whose support such a press depends for existence, should learn what a viper they are cherishing in their bosoms, and should crush it out of existence ere it warms into strength enough to give a fatal bite. Its assumed character of religion should not be suffered to protect it, for its pretences in that direction are false and unfounded as its claims on nationality. It is the hybrid offspring of treachery and superstition, and is the most dangerous enemy that Ireland has to contend with.

We know that it is to organization we must look for ultimate success, and it is against organization that the debased press of which we speak urges its fiercest war. It says that Irish liberty is a myth, an impossibility, and sneers at every attempt to establish it. If the attempt be at the moment in progress, it (especially the *Irish*-American branch of it) says it is easy for men whose safity is assured to talk of heroism. At such taunts as these we can well afford to smile. The devotion and sacrifices of Irish Nationalists to the cause of country are too well known to need more than a passing reference in such a connection as this. To be free, it is not enough to sit on a hill and wish for it. No nation has ever accomplished it by such means. It must be fought for, and toiled for, and we will continue to urge this necessity while it exists, despite the sneers of our *soi-disant* Catholic contemporaries all over the world.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, June 29th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR: A great many things happen here every week, which at the time are supposed to have a certain importance; but somehow or other little if anything ever comes of them. The weeks and the days pass, and are very like each other. The event of this week is, however, one which in the opinion of many is of permanent and vital importance, and in the opinion of all has a certain significancy. I am, of course, alluding to the vote of "urgency" in favor of the Republic. I think, myself the Republicans are making far too much of a somewhat small triumph. The Republic is far from being established as yet, and may never be established, and the most that can with any truth be said is that this vote is a step (perhaps the first and only step taken by the present Assembly) in the direction of the Republic. That, however, is something. But if the vote in itself does not involve quite as much as the Republicans think, the way in which the thing was brought about may involve a great deal. The majority of them; or, as some say, only one, was composed of all sections of the Left and some twenty or so of the Right Centre, or at least of waverers between the two centres. But even they would not have made up an absolute majority, but for the abstraction of some twenty more undoubted Right Centreites, and among them, the President of that body, the Duke D'Audiffret Pasquier. If any considerable number of the Right Centre are permanently won over to the policy of the Left Centre, then everything is won; but this is just the question. In any case, however, many of them are quite alienated from the policy of the Right and extreme Right, and this is what I look upon as the great gain to the cause of the Republic, even though it be a gain of a somewhat negative sort. This alienation of the Right Centre was clearly shown by the immense majority against the motion of the Duke de Rochefoucauld Bisaccia. This motion, not to go into unnecessary details, was in favor of the Monarchy in the same sense as the motion of M. Casimir Perier was in favor of the Republic. It would be too long for me to go in just now to any explanation of the nature of a vote of "urgency," of the Committee of Thirty &c.; the broad facts ought to be sufficient for your readers, who must necessarily be unacquainted with the minute details of French Parliamentary procedures. And the broad fact here is that a motion tending towards the Republic was passed by a small majority, and a motion tending towards the monarchy rejected by a larger one. And this last I consider as the more important event of the two. Even last year this same Assembly would, I am convinced have voted for the Monarchy. So far then, the progress of opinion is clear. This present Assembly cannot now rest on the Monarchy; and very probably may not wish to establish the Republic; but then it must be considered evident even to itself (it is long since evident to most people out of the Assembly) that it ought to be dissolved. Hence also a certain importance in the motion for "urgency." It puts forward dissolution as the only alternative in the case of refusal to organize the Republic; and many men who are opposed to the Republic think a dissolution inevitable, and an immediate or even speedy dissolution would in all human probability eventually bring about the establishment of the Republic.

The telegrams will no doubt have told you, long before this reaches you, how M. Rochfort was received at Queenstown and Kingstown. I cannot think there was much meaning in this strong outburst of popular (or mob) feeling, and I do think there was great want of taste in the way in which it was shown. The Irish in Ireland should have acted as I believe the Irish in America have done; they should have simply let the man alone. He has never, as far as I know, said or done anything against Ireland, and if he has said and done many things against good sense, good taste, and even common decency, these are matters scarcely within the competency of an Irish mob to decide upon, especially when they have occurred in a foreign country, and relate to men and things of which they know nothing. But I believe the manifestation was caused by the supposed complicity of Rochefort in the murder of the hostages, and especially of the Archbishop of Paris. I do not believe, however, that there is any evidence that he had hand or part in that atrocious deed. However, there is no use in making too much of this matter. In so far as the people meant to show their abhorrence of murder, under the guise of a kind of State policy, or as a measure of fair reprisal in civil war, they were quite right; they were only wrong in thinking that this was a fair or fitting way of showing it. Your readers know how much I dislike both the men and measures of the Commune; but even the Communists are not greater criminals than many men upon whom the world has smiled, not to say fawned. I deliberately assert that Rochefort, for example, has done nothing in the least comparable in criminality to the acts of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte; and yet priests and bishops and a vast mass of the people of France, and many high-placed if not high-minded men in other countries, have explicitly approved of this man and implicitly approved of his crimes.

AN IRISH EXILE.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS have been reached in the Tilton-Beecher scandal, and New York is proportionately excited over them. Tilton has come out in a string of specifications, bearing on the face of them a great show of *vraisemblance*, which, if Beecher cannot disprove, his case is hopeless. The details are mostly unfit for publication.

The Little Sisters of the Poor.

The true American spirit of toleration was never more beautifully illustrated than in the following speeches of Messrs. Parker and Butler, in supporting the amendment in favor of "The Little Sisters of the Poor." These gentlemen, though Protestants, recoguized the worth of the spirit of charity of which the Little Sisters are such efficient exponents, and they saw that it is dictated by the wide principle of humanity, and is not confined to the narrower limits of a single faith.

On the 23d ult., the following Senate amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill came up for consideration in the United States House of Representatives:

Insert as a new paragraph the following:

For the Little Sisters of the Poor, of Washington City, to liquidate a debt on their building, and to complete said building, $25,000.

In behalf of the amendment, Mr. Parker, of Missouri, spoke as follows:

I am no Catholic, and particularly I am not much of a Protestant; but, sir, I want to call the attention of this House to one fact, and especially that of my friend from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), who gallantly led one of the divisions of our army during our late war, and that is, when the noble women of these different orders were upon the battle fields of our country gathering up the wounded and the dying, and pouring consolation into their souls, moistening their lips with cold water, talking to them of home, mother, and friends, cheering their dying moments by leading their minds to the mercy of that God who was so soon to judge them,—when they kneeled before our brave soldiers upon their dying beds, did the gentleman or the loyal people ever stop to inquire what was the religious faith of these people? Did they stop to inquire whether they were Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile? When the white-bonneted nuns were seen carrying consolation to the gallant soldiers of the Republic upon every battle-field where our patriots struggled for the national existence, they were not asked as to their religion. Now, for the American Congress,—made up of distinguished men from all parts of the country, wedded to our institutions, devoted to the cause of liberty, after what we have already done here to-day, to refuse to give this institution what is asked here, must be done upon grounds which we cannot justify. It is too narrow a view to take of it. Patriots and gallant men cannot do this. No citizen of this Republic can undertake to maintain any such position as that. The title to this property is in these people. This society of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" was organized in 1840. It was chartered in this District on the 15th day of July, 1873. The work of this order is to care for poor aged men and women. No one can be admitted who is not over sixty years of age. There are now fifty-three persons in this institution; and if they do not care for these aged paupers the District of Columbia will have to do it, and it will cost the District $8,000 to do it. It is, therefore, a saving of expense if we vote in favor of this appropriation. Do you know, Mr. Speaker, that it is a fact that these "Little Sisters of the Poor" are not permitted, under the obligations of their order, to partake of a single mouthful of food until the inmates of their asylum are first fed? Do you know they go to the hotels and restaurants, and wherever they are permitted to go in this city, and gather what is left of the crumbs which have fallen from the tables for the purpose of feeding these poor, aged, outcast men and women who are not able to take care of themselves? I ask the House to stand by this appropriation. I ask the House to give this amount of money to this worthy object.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, next took the floor. He said:—

I desire to add a single word; I will detain the House but a single moment. This question came up before in another form. I carried to New Orleans six thousand men. I had but six hundred Catholics among them. When these men were dying in the inclement climate of fever and of malaria from the swamps, they were taken care of in the hospitals by the Sisters of Charity, and the question never was asked, "What is their faith?" The only question asked was "Are these men sick and dying?" And when that question was answered, the soldier was taken in and he was treated as well and as carefull, as if he had been of their own faith. Now, sir, with that knowledge, and with the remembrance, which my friend from Missouri (Mr. Parker) has called to my attention, of how glad our boys used to be to see these white bonnets coming upon the battle-field and into the hospitals where they nursed the sick and dying, I would cut off my right hand before I would strike down this appropriation in behalf of any prejudices against their religion. My friend from Ohio says nobody but a Catholic can belong to this association. That is true in this sense: Nobody will undertake the self-denying vows, that entire devotion to charity, but those who have been driven by stern religious faith; but when they have once taken their vows they go forward to take care of the sick and dying without a question as to their religious faith. I hope and trust we will vote for this appropriation without any division.

When General Butler ceased speaking, the cry of "vote" was raised, the House having evidently made up its mind on the question. The vote was accordingly taken, and the motion, which the House had rejected a week before, was now agreed to by 102 yeas to 43 nays.

Pacific Coast Educational Journal.

The first number of a new periodical bearing this title, published by Messrs. Carmany & Co., is to hand. The Pacific Coast *Educational Journal* will be issued quarterly, under the conduct of Mr. W. Stone, the opening number being dated July 1st. Our first impressions of the new Quarterly are decidedly favorable. It seems, even on the cover, to give a promise of solid common sense, experience and research, all qualities indispensable for properly covering its field of action. Going through its pages this impression is constantly strengthened. We have papers from some of the best known *literateurs* and educational magnates on the Coast, and in each case they are worthy of the names over which they stand. In particular we may recommend to the reader's attention a paper by Dr. Yates "On recent discoveries of Fossil Remains in California," a thoughtful essay on "Theory and Practice," by Mr. Stone, and a well written contribution from Miss Westfall "Novels in School Libraries." The selected articles, and the entire editorial department show both care and ability on the editor's part to fulfil his salutatory promises—in which, by the way, he is commendably modest. The typography is faultless, and the entire issue is extremely creditable. It will be safe to predict a successful future for the new periodical, especially as it is its purpose to fill a gap in our Pacific Coast literature which has been too long left vacant.

COLORED children have been admitted to the public schools in Vallejo.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL REMINISCENCES

—BY—

THOMAS CLARKE LUBY.

CHAPTER I.

[Commenced in No. 24.]

PRELIMINARY—BEING A CURSORY GLANCE AT MY EARLY TRAINING.

[Specially written for the IRISH NATIONALIST.]

My memory, however, has at all times been remarkable. Indeed if, after the fashion of one of the impossible tasks, imposed in some old fairy tale by wicked giant, ogre, enchanter or other malignant power on the hero "in a fix," it were imperatively demanded of me to fill, in a limited space of time, a bulky volume with the trifling experiences of my first three years or so, I have no doubt whatever I could accomplish the feat triumphantly. For example, I could tell how I remember looking, when possibly not quite two years old, with sorrow and wonder at a dead crane. This was probably the first time I saw any creature dead. It was at the village of Finglass, near Dublin. I remember my cheek being scratched, while at the same place, by the sharp nails of a fair, but somewhat ungentle little play-fellow—Miss McC——, who was somewhat older than myself. I am not sure but that the marks of the vixenish little lady's rage could still be traced. I recollect, when not two years old, wearing mourning for my maternal grandmother, though of the old lady herself (by the way, she wasn't so very old either) I haven't the slightest personal remembrance. Do I not dimly bear in mind one special night, about the same period, or shortly after I had begun to walk, on which my career was well-nigh being "nipped i' the bud?" I went out to walk with my nurse, who, it would seem, was a fine young woman, but unfortunately liable to yield occasionally to the fascinations of beverages stronger than water, or even tea. I remember, that evening, meeting my father and mother in the street, as they were returning to the boarding-house where we then lived. I remember, too, my father giving me a little whip he had just purchased for me. But let me hurry on to what was very near being a sad catastrophe for my parents, at all events. My nurse that evening unluckily gave way to her besetting sin. In short, she and I were knocked down, if not run over, by some vehicle and horses. Of this part of the adventure I have not the faintest personal recollection; but I do still obscurely remember recovering my consciousness, after being in a state of insensibility, and finding myself lying on a bed with my father and mother hanging over me, no doubt, in anxious suspense.

Nor was this my only narrow escape in childhood from the clutches of that grim goblin-King, whom the inmitatable Lucian mockingly calls "that most excellent fellow, death!" It was probably more than a year later than the accident just noticed, when I was on the point of being drowned under the Pigeon-house wall. One evening, when the tide was out, my father took me over there with him from Irishtown, to bathe. He was at a little distance off, when I got into a pool of water, deeper than was safe for such a tiny urchin as I then was. I was sinking under the water; I was even fast becoming insensible (I remember something like the sensation of going to sleep), when luckily my father observed my situation, rushed at once to the rescue, and so saved me from prematurely making my *exit* from the great mundane stage. I have a more or less vague recollection of the entire occurrence.

I remember a walk I took about this time, in company with my father and mother, to the Pigeon-house Fort and on to the Light-house beyond it. I remember looking with keen interest at the canons and piles of balls at the fort, and the reflectors and apparatus for nocturnal lights at the light-house. I even still see, with the eye of memory, the costume worn by my father on this occasion; his coat of a light summer material, called union cloth, then in fashion. Do I not also vividly recall the many occasions, on which my mother and I, in our walks about Irishtown, encountered "Yorkshire Johnson," the popular comedian, taking his customary constitutional walk with his little dog Pedrillo, a white poodle (if my memory serves me faithfully), called after one of Johnson's favorite characters, the Grotesque *valet* of Don Fernando in O'Keefe's romantic and amusing comic opera of "The Castle of Andalusia?" Once, too, we met a jolly "tar," who stopped to spin a peg-top for me. I always loved sailors. We lodged, for a time, in a house in Irishtown owned by an old, retired, one-armed man-of-war's man—an ex-boatswain, I think—named Humble. This war and weather-worn veteran, and his respectable-looking old dame lived under the shadow of his laurels on his pension and the interest of his prize-money. He used to talk of his sea-fights, and occasionally to half-amuse, half-frighten me by sparring at me with his naked stump.

Once, while we lived at Humble's, after a night of storm, when I asked what had thrown down a little dog-house in the yard, my mother playfully persuaded me, for a few moments, that this petty demolition was the work of spirits, that the storm, too, had been raised by spirits, and that the space around us was full of spirits. Seeing that I was too seriously impressed with what she had said, she presently corrected or modified her statements. At Humble's, too, one night, as my mother and I were kneeling by the bed-side, while I was repeating my prayers to her, an impulse suddenly moved her to teach me how to bless myself. She told me not to mention to any one her having taught me to do so. After this, I constantly blessed myself when alone or unobserved; and indeed I have never since quite lost the habit of making the sign of the cross.

I remember how my mother and I, in the course of one of our walks together, picked up an acquaintance, one evening, with an old lame lady—Miss Alley H——n. My mother found that some of the old lady's former friends had been her own intimate acquaintances too. I remember even some minute details of the unimportant, not to say trifling, chit-chat, that passed between them that evening; for example a remark, oracularly delivered by the old maiden-lady (in the absolute truth of which I long believed as implicitly, as if it had dropped from the infallible lips of Minerva herself), to the the effect that, "if you wished to grub out corns, it was better to pick them continually than to cut them." This will give some idea of the retentiveness of my memory. My mother cultivated the acquaintance of this ancient spinster, who lived with a widowed sister—a Mrs. B——d—and her daughters. After this chance meeting, my father and mother used occasionally to spend evenings at their house and play whist, and loo, etc. I enjoyed these little parties greatly. Sometimes I used to meet there a little grand-daghter (I think) of Mrs. B——d's, with whom I played. This young lady was some few years older than myself.

I was, in my childish way, proud and high-spirited. Once, when I was about four, my mother was visiting the wife of a physician—a Dr. W——y. I was in a little garden before the hall-door. The doctor came out and said something to me, which stung me. When he went in again, I ran off from his house and never stopped till I got home. My mother came after me as soon as she missed me, in the utmost haste and fright. I forget whether she was angry with me or not. I remember her afterwards resenting, with a spirit somewhat too fiery and contemptuous, something said by this gentleman, which rightly or wrongly gave her offence. I believe this poor struggling son of Esculapius was subsequently rather unpleasantly mixed up with some questionable "*resurrection*" business and traffic in "*subjects*."

If there were a fault in my mother's method of training me, it was that she kept me too much from the society of other boys. She was too fastidious in her scrutiny of the manners and morals of the children, both male and female, with whom I chanced to come in contact. Having thus few or no playmates in early childhood, I was, no doubt, perfectly innocent and pure-thoughted; but nevertheless a more boisterous child-hood and freer association with other boys, both good and bad, might have proved a better primary training for the rough and smooth ways of after life. Still, at the time I thought my parents companions enough for me. I scarcely ever felt the want of other playmates. Was it not pleasant as pleasant could be, when my mother and I walked out together, bringing with us a little basket of bread and butter and radishes, and strolled along the banks of the Dodder? Then, when tired, we would sit down by the side of the little river to rest and take our lunch. How vividly I yet remember all this! Alas! I have also some unpleasant memories in connection with those far off days of my life. I remember angry scenes between my father and mother, lamentable and senseless domestic bickerings, occasioned chiefly by their differences of opinion on religious subjects. In truth my first bitter recollections are associated with that bane of the Irish race—the fell spirit of Sectarianism!

But it is time to bring this preliminary chapter to a close. The foregoing retrospective glance at my early training may slightly tend to make some of the peculiar features of my after life, that will stand out more or less prominently in these "Autobiographical Reminiscences," more intelligible to my readers than they might otherwise be.

(To be Continued.)

LOCAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Maurice Dore and daughter were severely injured on Saturday. Their carriage horses ran away, and in their mad fright run into a small house, bringing the carriage to so sudden a stop as to throw its occupants against the front glass windows, cutting them terribly about their faces and necks.

An addition of 100x137½ feet is being made to Friedlanders grain warehouses corner of Chestnut and Montgomery.

The cricket match on Saturday was won by the Occident Club, with five wickets to spare.

The Licence Collector and his aids are installed in a new office on the first landing of the City Hall. It is immediately opposite the Twelfth District Court-room.

By actual enumeration there are between five and six hundred pawnbrokers and purchasers of second hand goods in this city.

The corner stone of a new edifice, to be erected on the site of the old Prescott House, on Montgomery avenue, at the corner of Pacific and Kearny streets was informally laid on Saturday afternoon.

On Monday $4,000 in gold, collected by W. F. & Co.'s Express at various agencies, was forwarded for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Louisiana. This makes $26,000 that has been forwarded from this city for that object.

On Sunday there was a serious break down on the L part of Meiggs wharf.

A man named Magee, while in a state of somnambulism, walked out of a window in Dargon's Boarding house on Wednesday morning, failing a distance of forty five feet to the sidewalk. He is supposed to be fatally injured.

The Oriental Social Club has selected the following officers for the ensuing term: President M. J. Elias; Vice President, J. P. Otwell; Secretary, W. J. Murray; Treasurer, R. J. McLellan.

COAST ITEMS

There are 1,802 children under fifteen in Lake county.

John C Shafer, aged twenty six, was drowned near Antioch July 11th while bathing.

The assessment roll of Napa county foots up $8,874,142, nearly a million more than last year.

Jake White of the Virginia and Gold Hill omnibus line, has eleven horses laid up with the new epizootic.

The store of M. B. Bransford, at Cresent Mills, Plumas county, was burned last Sunday. Loss, $8,000.

Lewis K. Wood, a forty niner, and a resident of Humboldt county since 1853, died at Arcata on Sunday last.

Patrick Riley was killed by the caving of a bank of earth upon him in the dry dock at Mare Island on Saturday.

The testimony in the McCormick case at San Diego is all in, and it is the general belief there that he is innocent.

Patrick Sweetman ruptured a bloodvessel in a fit of coughing and died in a few minutes, at Grass Valley on Thursday.

Two hundred flasks of quicksilver were shipped from Napa City last week, the product of the mines in that vicinity.

D. R. Sessions has been appointed Principal of the University of Elko, Nevada, which institution will open about August 1st.

R. H. Wilson shot himself accidently through the groin at San Benito, July 12th, and will probably die from the wound.

The camp meeting of the Christian Church will be held northwest of Healdsburg, Sonoma county, commencing September 11th.

Ex-Sheriff Woods has settled up his old accounts with Sacramento by paying over $1,409, overdrawn during his term in office.

The proposed rolling mills of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at Fort Steele, seventeen miles east of Rawlins.

Cornelius Hedges is the Republican and Major Maginnis (present incumbent) the Democratic candidate for Delegate from Montana.

Monroe Walker, an old resident of Mariposa county, was found dead near old French Camp, about three miles from Mariposa, on Tuesday last.

John Savage was run over by the westward bound train at Roseville on Saturday last and instantly killed. He was drunk at the time.

The Mormon authorities at Franklin, in the northern part of Utah, are arranging to have their Snoshone Indian converts vote at the election in that city.

In the contested local option election case at Redwood, Judge Payne threw out the ballots on white paper as illegal, thus giving the licence party a majority.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SNOW & MAYS,
(Late SNOW & ROSS).
ART GALLERY.
SUMMER EXHIBITION, 1884.
A choice collection of Paintings by eminent Artists on view daily, from 8 A. M. till 7 P. M.
Admission and Catalogue FREE. jy25tf

Peter Fernandez. Peter Aguirre.
FERNANDEZ & AGUIRRE,
Fashionable Hatters,
No. 629 Kearney St., bet. Pine and Bush, San Francisco.
Hats Made to Order and Renovated. jy25tf

ALAMEDA CARRIAGE FACTORY.
J. F. FAULKNER, Proprietor.
Cor. Santa Clara and St. Mary Streets, SAN JOSE.
Carriage Making, Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting and Painting done in Latest Styles and with Dispatch. Twelve Months Guarantee will be given with all New Work. jy25

P. Lyman. J. P. Rafferty. David Goggin.
Lyman, Rafferty & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
416 Battery street, cor. Merchant, SAN FRANCISCO. jy25tf

CITY AND COUNTY TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED copy of the PERSONAL PROPERTY Assessment Roll of the City and County of San Francisco for the Fiscal Year 1874-1875, has this day been placed in my hands for collection, and Taxes thereon are now due.

Taxes remaining unpaid after MONDAY, the 3d day of August next, will be delinquent, and FIVE PER CENT. ADDED thereto.

A. AUSTIN,
Tax Collector City and County of San Francisco. jy25tf

NOTICE

To Owners and Drivers of Vehicles.

THE ANNUAL LICENSE FOR THE YEAR ENDING July 1, 1875, will become delinquent on the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1874, and if not paid on or before then will subject the owners and drivers of vehicles to fine and imprisonment, with an addition of 25 per cent. per month.

Peddlers and Bill Posters will avoid the heavy penalties by their prompt payment of their Licenses at office, No. 7 City Hall. E. P. BUCKLEY,
jy25 Collector of Licenses.

Dog Licenses for 1875 Now Due.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

ALL DOGS NOT PROVIDED WITH A NEW TAG will be arrested by the Poundkeeper's Deputies on and after AUGUST 1, 1874. Tags now ready at office, No. 7 City Hall.

E. P. BUCKLEY,
jy25 Collector of Licenses.

MURRAY, WHITE & CO.,
CALIFORNIA LAND AND COMMISSION AGENCY,
330 Pine st. S. F., Rooms 33 and 34.
Choice Grain, Grazing, Timber and Mineral Lands for Sale, in quantities to suit, in all parts of California.
Collections made, loans negotiated and insurance effected on the most favorable terms.
Land from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre. jy11tf

MICHAEL RYAN,
DEALER IN
Wines, Liquors, Etc.,
IRISH-AMERICAN HALL,
816 Howard-street, SAN FRANCISCO. fe21tf

EUREKA MILLS,
210 SACRAMENTO STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND DAVIS. SAN FRANCISCO.
JOHN BIGLEY,
PROPRIETOR,
(Successor to Green & Bigley.)
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 25, 1874.

THE EMIGRANT.

BY MICHAEL SCANLAN.

The apple boughs were dripping dew
On my pathway—
The robin sung the meadows thro'
His plaintive lay—
The vallies never looked so sweet
As on that day,
When from my childhood's blest retreat
I turned away
To breast the wild and searching sleet
That sweeps the world's highway.

I turned upon the mountain heath
To look my last,
And gazing o'er the valea beneath
My tears fell fast;
Bright eyes that sparkled long ago
Rose soft in view,
Sweet voices floated from below,
That I well knew
Were but the echoes of my woe,
From neath the churchyard yew.

Soon, like despair 'twixt man and truth,
The mountains gray
Shut out the valleys of my youth
Where my soul lay;
I felt, let Time laugh e'er so bright
Along my way,
He never could bring back the light
Of Life's young day—
The soul that thro' the gloomiest night
Beheld the morning gray!

How fast the stern and rock-ribbed coast
Fades from my sight,
Soon—soon the green hills will be lost
In endless night;—
The morn will rise on wings of gold,
And the sad sea
Unto the hills will sing her old
Weird melody,
Yet *I* will never more behold
Thy beauties *gra ma cree!*

I had proud dreams when other times
And days were here,
When Irish songs like sweet bell chimes
Fell on mine ear,
That I would give thee more than words
And hot salt tears,
Might take my stand midst flashing swords
And slender spears,
And charge the front of tyrant hordes,
Paying up all arrears.

Land of *Riagh na gael*, adieu!
On shore or sea,
Where'ere I roam, my heart, still true,
Will turn to thee;
Wherever mountains kiss the skies,
Or bright streams roll,
Thy daisied hills will proudly rise
Within my soul;
Each river dancing on the sea
Will sing to my heart of thee.

A SERVANT GIRL FALLS HEIR TO $250,000.

The Bellefonte "Republican" relates the following concerning a Pittsburg orphan girl:

Last week a servant girl, living in a family on Spring street, received word that a large fortune was awaiting her in the west. She immediately left town, and ere this time is in possession of more money and property than any of the families whose kitchens she has ornamented. The circumstances of the case are stranger than a good deal of fiction we have read. Some ten or more years ago the girl—her name is Alice Anderson—was brought from the orphans' Home of Pittsburg by the late Judge Shaler. She was a domestic in his house up to the time of his death, when the family gave up housekeeping and left Bellefonte. Since that time—some six years, she has been doing housework in different families of the town. She had no knowledge of her parents, but remembered an older brother who came to see her when she was a child in the home. She had not heard of him for 15 years, and gave up all hopes of ever meeting him again.

About a month ago she took a notion that she could earn more money in the city, and got a friend to write to an acquaintance of his in Pittsburg, asking him to secure her a situation in a family there. In a short time a letter came informing her that a situation had been secured, and that she should come on immediately. It took her a week or more to make final preparations for that departure, and in the meantime she received another letter from her expected employer, asking about her history, which her friend immediately communicated. A few days elapsed, and on the day preceeding her departure for Pittsburg, she received a letter from her brother, Dennis Anderson. This letter contained some delightful news. Dennis informed her that he had been trying to find her for many years; that he was accidentally told her name and whereabouts by the gentleman who had engaged her to come to Pittsburg. That her reply to his enquiries placed beyond a doubt the fact that she was his long-lost and anxiously searched-for sister. He would meet her at the Union Depot and take her to his home.

To make a long story short, she found her brother. He is a retired railroad contractor, and a wealthy man. This is not all. Four years ago her grandmother, Mrs. Ruth Anderson, of Cincinnati, died, leaving a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to her grandchild, Alice Anderson, if she were ever found; and if not, then Dennis should become the heir. Alice is now the possessor of that fortune. She is twenty-two years of age, is not uncomely in appearance, but can scacely read or write. She has made arrangements to spend the next two or three years at school. These facts we have gathered from the gentleman in whose family she lived, and from letters written by her brother both before and since she left town.

IRISH FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The Assistant Commissioner appointed to inquire into the condition of Friendly and Benefit Building Societies in Ireland preface their report by drawing their attention to the lamentable want of sympathy with, and interest in, these institutions shown by the wealthy and influential classes of that country. Even when the great utility and importance of these societies were pointed out, entire apathy was painfully maifested by the upper classes. In the instructions given to the Commissioners, they were told to apply for information to magistrates, county court judges, clergymen, guardians of the poor, relieving officers, medical practioners, and other public functionaries. But Mr. Lynch Daniel, one of the Commissioners, reports—"He too soon recognized that the better-off classes in Ireland are, with a few exceptions, in a state of total want of knowledge of even the existence of friendly societies; and that the only persons who knew anything either of their principles or practices were the secretaries and other officials, and the members themselves." The effect of this want of interest in the more educated classes has been to hand over the management of most Irish friendly societies into the hands of imperfectly educated men, who for the most part are too poor to meet any pecuniary liability incurred by faulty management. When in conjunction with this the fact is taken that Irish friendly societies rarely employ professional actuaries in managing their business, the probality of failure to meet engagements is increased. In the large burial societies employing collectors, the apathy of the upper classes has already led to grave evils. When the members are too numerous or to scattered to know each other personally, large sums are often accumulated in the hands of collectors. In the event of default there is no honorary member or other person having sufficient means and leisure to prosecute the defaulter, or even to wind up a society notoriously bankrupt. This state of things certainly says little for that excessive patriotism which is supposed to be the leading characteristics of true patriotism.—*Globe.*

A respectable farmer named Batt Doherty, residing in Glencar, received such severe injuries by falls from his horse that he died recently.

A Young Girl Carries a Snake in Her Stomach Four Years.

[Murfreesboro (Tenn.) News, June 26.]

For many months past it has been reported that a young lady living near Christiana, in this county, was afflicted in a very singulsr manner, and a great many said was possessed either of a devil or a reptile of some character which was located in her stomach. Many had been the remarks theresbout, some affirming it a possibility, while others "hooted" at the bare mention of such a thing. The interest had continued to increase in regard to it until at different times most all the physicians in that end of the county had visited the afflicted young lady, and we might say without exaggeration two-thirds of the people of the same section. The grand culmination, however, was reached on Friday night last, 26th of June, by the extraction from the stomach of the young girl, by Dr. J. M. Burger, of the heretofore mooted "thing," which was nothing more or less than a live snake twenty-three inches long and two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The girl's name is Thankful Taylor. Her father is dead, and her mother has since married her present husband, William Carroll. Her age is twenty-two years, and since her infancy she has been more or less delicate at times. She first was troubled with the snake about four years ago, and since that time it has continued to grow worse, until for the past two years her life has been continually one of pain and trouble. When she felt the motions of the snake in her stomach they were frequently perceptable across the room, with an ordinary bed quilt over her, and were generally upon one or the other side of her stomach. She would suffer great pain, and frequently so severe it would produce convulsions. She would lose her mind, and remain sometimes in a death-like state for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. At times her suffering was so great her skin would split open, and the flesh upon her head split so much it became necessary to cut her hair off very short, in which condition it is now, and the scars are perceptible to all. She frequently remarked on the 26th it was coming up soon, and just after dark on that evening, as the family were seated about the door, and some of them on the outside, she rose from her pallet on the floor, rushed out of the west door of the cabin, and in a strangling manner run some fifteen or twenty steps and fell upon her knees. The family, supposing her in a spasm, ran after her, and her little brother reaching her first, called out to his mother that "that thing was in Sis's mouth." Her stepbrother caught and held her from behind, she all the while making desperate efforts to get loose, and appeared strangling to death. Her mother found "the thing" in her mouth, as though it had come up head foremost, and in getting back the same way had doubled itself, making a loop, in which she put her finger and held it until the doctor came, who had been sent for instantly, and arrived in a few minutes from his home, some four hundred yards off the way he had to come. The mother, remembering the doctor's injunctions held fast, and as it tried to worm itself back into the stomach she called upon her daughter to close her teeth upon it, which her daughter says she did, and there is certainly upon the snake, just where she would have taken hold, unmistakable signs of marks that might have been made by teeth. So soon as the doctor arrived he took hold of it and drew it out, it making efforts to get down, but coming up with the use of but little strength.

STATEMENT OF DR. BURGER.

Dr. J. M. Burger, a practicing physician in said county and State, makes the following statement upon his professional honor:

That just after dark on the night of the 26th June, 1874 I was sent for in a great hurry to attend Thankful Taylor, and in company with Miss Johnnie Batton I at once proceeded to her home, a short distance off, and found her upon the ground with her step-father holding her, and her mother holding to something in her mouth. I at once took hold of it and extracted it, which proved to be a living snake, twenty-three inches long and two-thirds of an inch in diameter. The girl, when I reached her, was in a strangling condition, but was instantly relieved upon its extraction. It appeared from the position I found the snake, it had come up head foremost, and in attempting to go back was caught with its head down the esophagues, I should think six or eight inches. The reptile lived four or five minutes, and was covered with a light mucous substance. I am satisfied the snake came from the stomach of the girl, and was satisfied, from the beginning of my treatment of her in January last, that she was afflicted with a reptile of some character in her stomach. She now seems perfectly recovered, and is able to walk about, go to church, or anywhere, which she has not been able to do before, since I began to treat her.

J. M. BURGER, M.D.

Ruskin's Contumacy.

[From the Dublin Freeman.]

Mr. Ruskin is getting to be quite unaccountable. He has ceased writing letters on subjects he does not understand to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and since he offered to marry the daughter of a lady who has writ'en a smart epistle on house-keeping—if she had a daughter—he has only appeared in print in *Fort Clavigera*. Beyond the memory of his proposed Happy Valley we have no idea how he is getting on with the Utopian scheme. The last effort in which he succeeded was in transforming a hundred young Oxford bloods into day laborers, and the people in the outskirts of that quaint and interesting city are now enjoying a hearty laugh at the eccentricity of the queer old gentleman who used to wash down his own stairs although he possessed an income of £10,000 a year. But Mr. Ruskin has now out-done himself. He is now one of the shining lights of the Institute of Architects, and it is the custom of her Majesty the Queen to present a gold medal every year to the member nominated by the Council and accepted by the donor. This year Mr. Ruskin was unanimously nominated, his name was submitted to the Queen, who instantly complied and notified her pleasure to Mr. Ruskin. That gentleman very flatly refused to trouble himself about the matter, and when a representation "of the embarrassment which would result from the rejection of her Majesty's favor" was made to Mr Ruskin, he treated the letter with silent contempt. Now, everybody must honor and revere Mr. Ruskin's beautiful genius and the sanctity of his life and labor, but really his manners are very bad. Nothing can explain, palliate, or justify conduct like his in this matter. One of the best of English traits is the constant tie which exists between Royalty, and art and letters and intelligence generally. The Royal medal is the Queen's sign that the Throne is interested in British art, and it was very handsome of the Architects to nominate a man who is notably the greatest art-critic in this century or perhaps any other. He has contemned the honor, offended a learned body of high-classed men, and quite deliberately insulted the Queen. The author of "Unto this Last" should have known better.

DYING FROM A BITE BY A MAN.—On the 22nd of June (says the Troy *Times*,) Joseph Clarke, of Lansingburg, was bitten by John Lewis on the thumb. Thursday afternoon Dr. Lamb, of Lansinkburg, amputated the thumb, and Clark's condition was considered so serious that his ante-mortem statement was taken by Coroner Seaman. He deposed that he and Lewis met on the 22d in a saloon; that he was a little drunk, and tried to treat Lewis, who did not want anything to drink. Clark was persistent, when Lewis attacked him and they both went to the ground. During the struggle Lewis got Clark's thumb in his mouth and bit it very hard. Joseph Campbell took Lewis off, and when Clark saw the blood on his thumb he went to Lewis and struck him, after which he kicked him. Clark was then taken to his home. He is not expected to live.

Strike Against Soldiering.

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

England, the native land of strikes, has given birth to quite a new and peculiar strike—it is no less than a strike against going a soldiering. Perhaps, it may be imagined that we are referring to something in the Quaker line: that some of the Society of Friends have been signalizing themselves against war, or that a new Peace Society has reared its head against the men of war.

We allude to nothing of that. The strike is much more serious in its nature. The soldiery of England is recruited, for the most part, from the laboring classes.

The labourers have struck against soldiering.

This decision has been come to at the Laborers' Conference recently held at Leamington.

One of the speakers, Mr. Cox, called attention to a fact, brought out by Mr. Burt, M. P., of a gular character. He had, it appears, been at one time a member of a large and influental association of miners (he is a "working-man member") and this association had a rule to the effect, that not one of their members should enlist, even in the militia, until they had obtained the franchise.

There is a piece of news, not generally known and it is likely to be followed by another important item of intelligence, which the organs of wealthier classes will not be in any haste to publish to the world. They do not care to make disagreeable disclosures. The Laborers' Chronicle, however, sees no reason why such matters should be kept secret, and it reports prominently the speeches as Mr. Cox and his fellows.

The precedent set by the miners was recommended as a fit and proper precedent for the delegates to take into consideration, and Mr. Cox strongly recommended that the laborers should be stopped from joining the militia, until they got the rights of citizenship. That, he said, would soon bring the country to see the gravity of the situation. It appears that of the 120,000 militiamen who should have put in an appearance, ten per cent. were absent.

Hence, said Mr. Cox, if 10,000 laborers resolved not to join the militia, and used their influence to persuade another 10,000 to do the same, the hand of Parliament would quickly have to deal with the question of their grievance.

The proposal was received with great applause and there appears to have been no dissentient voice. The following furnishes a fair sample of the speeches by which it was supported, and they show that there is growing up in England a very stubborn spirit, which may prove all the mere dangerous, the more its expression is suppressed and ignored by the wealthy organs, and classes.

Mr Jesse Collings said with regard to the recommendation they should not join the militia, the speaker, said he quite agreed with it. When the upper classes came out with their high flown language, and asked the laborers to join the militia, and, "defend the land," he advised them to make answer, "We have no land to defend." (Loud cheers, laughter and loud applause). Let those who had the land fight for it (Renewed cheers). That was a piece of logic (Hear, hear). The fact was there was no ballast like a little bit of land to a man's feet. (Laughter and applause). If they wanted a man to fight five times as much as an ordinary militiaman, or an ordinary soldier, let them give him a bit of land (cheers); then, if he didn't fight, it would show that he didn't care for land, which, as a rule, was not the case with an Englishman. (Hear, hear and applause)

Mr. Joseph Arch quite agreed with what had fallen from Mr. Cox. He himself had a son in the army, and when that son enlisted in the service, he advised him to be a faithful servant to to the Queen as long as he should remain in the service; but he did not see the wisdom then nor could not see it now, of that son going, as it were, through seas of blood to fight for the interest of his country when he had not a foot of land in it which he could call his own. (Loud cheers).

Plainly the Laboring classes of England are still animated by the same spirit which stirred them up in former times to revolt and turmoil. From the days of Richard the Second to those of Victoria, that spirit has shown itself from time to time, in fitful flashes. In the early period, the "villiens" (as they were called) assembled in considerable bodies, "righteously" of course; they alleged that encroachments had been made upon them by their superiors, and refused to bear with them any longer. A royal proclamation was issued, redressing their grievances, and giving them fixity of tenure.

In the very midst of the fifteenth century it would seem that English and Irish of the same class formed leagues. On the one hand, English rebels and Irish captains are complained of as having burned Lord Salisbury's town of Rathmore. On the other, the insurgents of of Kent were encamped under the leadership of "an Irishman, Jack Cade," who proclaimed himself Captain of Kent. Whether Jack Cade was a genuine Irishman or not, we cannot say. He was so considered by some, at the time, but he may have acquired the reputation by a residence here.

It is of more importance to note that the "agarian spirit," which was so long suposed to be found in Ireland only, amongst our peasantry, has shown itself in England, where it has had an ancestry of centuries. The speeches of these representative laborers who are resolved to leave those who own the land to fight for it, have all of them a ring of the old English rhyme and slogan:

When Adam delved and Eve span
Who was then the gentleman.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary for us to say that, although we are prepared to extend to them our sympathy for their sufferings, we must distinguish between the cause of a class and the National cause of Ireland, which is the cause of all classes in this country.

WHO WAS IT.—There is a good deal of talk in the lobbies about the alleged arrest at Dover of the two gentlemen (one a member of the House of Commons) who were about to start for the Continent for the purpose of fighting a duel. Several names have been mentioned, and amongst other pretty stories is one to the effect that an aide-de-camp of the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, smarting under the insult" offered to his chief by Mr. Anderson in recent Parliamentary procedure, had challenged the hon. member for Glasgow to mortal combat, and that Mr Anderson had grimly accepted the challenge and taken a ticket for Ostend. I do not know whether Glasgow can fairly picture to itself one of its members giving a fresh illustration of "the laws of currency" by discharging a loaded pistol at the head of an angered aide-de-camp, but here the incongruity of the idea has been the cause of much amusements. Another report states that the offender in question was really a member of the House of Lords; but I have been circumstantially informed that, of the gentlemen concerned one was a relative of a Hampshire M.P., and the other a friend of the Speaker; and that the departure was arrested through the ordinary police channels.

MRS. DAVIS, the equestrienne employed at Barnum's Hippodrome, who was injured in the hurdre race a few days ago, died on Monday from her injuries. This is the second death during the past two weeks by injuries received at Barnum's establishment.

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LETTER ON IRISH HOME RULE.

The following letter has been sent to us (*Tuam News*) for publication :—

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

SIR.—I, an utter stranger to you, take the very great liberty to intrude a letter upon your precious time, and more precious attention. It is one of the penalties of greatness to be *bored*. I must, I suppose, come before you as one of the boring fraternity. I would intrude upon you my prayers and suggestions for the real pacification and contentment of Ireland. I pray you do not throw this letter into the basket at the bare mention of "Ireland." You may be destined to accomplish, at last, the great political feat of establishing a *union* between Ireland and England, without the aid of coercion bills and armies of occupation. There is a wonderful magic in justice, in kind words, and in generous intercourse. The editors of the London newspapers are mostly crude, unjust, and ungenerous to Ireland. The *Times* abuses, and *Punch* ridicules "the Irish;" all the papers of second-rate art in sentence-making and satire, follow this lead. Nobody likes to be abused; nobody likes to be mocked. People of "distinction"—in the clubs—wonder that the Irish are not charmed, wonder they dislike you! Think of that, and, as a preliminary to a new union, stop it. "Be to their faults a little blind, and, to their virtues very kind," is a mighty safe diplomatic maxim for the highest men in the Government, and for all their followers.

Beginning thus—if you will so begin—the new union with Ireland, let us see what else is to be done.

We must next consider the national treaties between Ireland and England. Nay, don't pooh! pooh! There are treaties existing which minutely define the nature of that "union" that shall bind Ireland in obedience to the British Crown. Pardon me for a moment....

The first treaty made between the two nations, after 500 years of intermitting warfare, was that at Limerick, 1691, made and signed on the battle field, in presence of the English and Irish contending armies. That treaty was signed by Sarsfield—the Irish General, for the Irish, and by Ginkle—the English General, for the English, and subsequently endorsed with their approval by King William and Queen Mary for themselves, their successors, and for England. The "Act of settlement," or the "Bill of Rights," is not more binding on Englishmen than is that treaty.

That treaty guaranteed to the Irish all the Irish privieges of Home Government which they now demand. It guaranteed civil and religious liberty, the rights of trade, navigation of the seas, manufactures, and legislation; King William III., and his wife Mary, daughter of King James II., countersigning the same by the following solemn codicil:—"Whereas the City of Limerick hath been since, in pursuance of said articles, surrendered unto us, and all parts of the Counties of Limerick, Clare, Cork, Kerry, and Mayo under the protection of said garrison, now know ye that we, having considered of the said articles, are graciously pleased, hereby to declare that WE DO FOR US, our heirs and successors, as far as in us lies, ratify and confirm the same, and every clause, matter, and thing therein contained."

The instrument provides for engrossing this TREATY on the public records of England and Ireland, where they may be seen to this day, and the "Honor of England", is formally pledged for the faithful observance of its provisions. This treaty was signed upon a stone, in the open, in Limerick, 3rd Ootober, 1691, in presence of the contending armies.

Two days after the solemn signing, and before the garrisons were evacuated by the Irish army, a French fleet of succor arrived in Dingle Bay, consisting of eighteen ships filled with war stores, provisions, and three thousand picked warriors. When that fleet was sighted, some of Sarsfield's officers urged him to avail himself of the succor, and go back to the battle field once more. Sarsfield answered, "No! I have put my seal and name to that TREATY, and it never shall be said of me that I disgraced my name as a soldier, and Ireland as a nation, by an act of military and political dishonor." He sent the French fleet back to France, whither he and many of his army afterwards proceeded.

The Irish army dissolved, returned to their fields and factories, and the people, though having been greatly harrassed by the previous wars, began slowly to recover from their late losses. Seven or eight years passed over. Trade, industry, manufactures, began to bud and blossom in Ireland.

The Irish Parliament was then a small assembly. Very soon a commercial jealously towards Ireland seized upon the English manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners. Addresses from Bristol, and other places in England, were sent in to King William, calling upon him to discourage the manufacture of woolen cloth in Ireland, with which he readily complied, and in conformity, decreed, with the hearty consent of his English Parliament, the destruction, by fines and penalties, of that large branch of industry in Ireland.

A law was next passed in the English Parliament at the instance of Sir E. Poyning, which decreed that all bills of legislation for Ireland, shall originate first in the Privy Council of the King of England! This was followed by the enactment of the full penal code of Elizabeth against Roman Catholics, to take effect in Ireland.

It is not necessary here to say what sort of laws were comprehended in the "penal code." Suffice it to say that no Catholic was permitted to own real estate, be member of Parliament, vote for a member of parliament, be municipal officer, lawyer, doctor, or scholmaster. I say nothing about the violent proscription of Catholic priests and their religion. None dare publicly pray in Ireland for a hundred years, unless according to the Elizabethian code of worship. But it is not for me to arraign the Government of England for suppressing, by direct laws, our woolen manufactures, our rights to navigate the high seas, our rights to build our own ships, to export wool, or manufactured goods. The ship, or captain of a ship, found carrying out of Ireland a bale of goods, were made liable to a fine of £500 each (10th and 11th William III.)

I pass by the confiscation and transfer, by King William III., of two million acres of the best lands in Ireland to his military favorites and followers,—the very lands guaranteed to the old owners by the Limerick treaty, and I come before you, armed with history, to charge your bygone government with perfidiously breaking every clause of that solemn treaty, signed as it was in the open, in the presence of the military, civil and regal representatives of the two nations! I come to demand a recognition of that treaty, restitution of rights, and atonements for its breach.

THE SECOND TREATY.

Let us now inquire into the text and spirit and incidents of the SECOND TREATY between Ireland and England.

The year of our Lord 1773 arrived in the age of the world. Benjamin Franklin, the American printer, had come to London as ambassador from the Colonial House, Boston, and had appeared at the Government Offices in White Hall, asking for the privileges of a moderate or limited degree of Home Rule for the thirteen American Colonies. This request was pooh poohed! by King George the Third. "What!" said the King, "grant independent government to the colonists. Dismember my empire,"—the very words which many English politicians of the clubs now use in reply to the Irish demand.

Well, 1773, the era of moderate demands from the American Colonists, was succeeded by the 4th of July, 1776, when the Colonial "Republicans," "Communists," "rebels," and "revolutionists," met at Philadelphia, proclaimed a total separation from, and complete independence of England, of its King, and of its Parliament, volunteered to fight, and appointed WASHINGTON to command them.

The thirteen colonies held then less than three millions of people. The mother country was twelve millions. Terrible odds against the "rebels"! The "rebels," having good cause, of quarrel, drew to their aid patriots from every land. Thrice is he armed whose quarrel is just. La Fayette from France, Montgomery from Ireland, Pulasky from Prussia, Kosciusco from Poland, and so on. Besides which they had with them whatever was democratic in the mother countries. Wilkes and Burke in England, Gratton and Flood in Ireland. The American volunteers fought well for eight years, and bravely won their independence at last, capturing two general armies from England: that under Sir John Burgoyne, and the chief army under Lord Cornwallis. Thus independence was at length, when it could no longer be refused, acknowledged: and those colonies have grown, in one century, from three millions to forty millions, containing forty times more of English manufactories than they did when they were tied and bound to the mother country.

The success of these colonial rebels stirred the hearts of men in Europe. France and Ireland caught the infectious emotions of liberty. Grattan called up his Irish Volunteers, who demanded of England a repeal of Poyning's laws—the establishment of Irish free-trade, and the complete independence of the Irish Parliament, declaring at Dungannon, "That no power on earth save the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland hath authority to bind by laws the people of Ireland."

This pithy declaration was accepted, endorsed, and echoed by the Irish nation. Grattan moved his declaration of Irish Independence in the Irish Parliament, 16th April, 1782, based upon the aforesaid resolution. The Whigs, with FOX, Burke, and Sheridan, had come into office in England, and Parliament, made with Grattan and the Irish Parliament that second solemn Treaty registered in

GEORGE III. REGIS—CAP. XXVII.

"An act for removing and preventing all doubts which have arisen concerning the exclusive rights of the Parliament and Courts of Ireland, in matters of legislation and for preventing any writ of error or appeal from any of his Majesty's courts in that Kingdom from being received, heard, or judged in any of his Majesty's courts in the Kingdom of Great Britain; whereas, doubts have arisen whether the provisions of the said act [an act of the previous session] are sufficient to secure to the people of Ireland the rights claimed by them to be bound only by laws enacted by his Majesty and the Parliament of that Kingdom in all cases whatever, and to have all actions and suits at law, or in equity, which may be instituted in that kingdom, decided in his Majesty's Courts therein finally, and without appeal from thence; therefore for removing all doubts respecting the same, may it please your Majesty that it may be declared and enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present parliament assembled, and by authority of the same: That said right claimed by the people of Ireland to be bound only by laws enacted by his Majesty and the Parliament of that kingdom in all cases whatever, and to have all actions and suits at law or in equity, which may be instituted in that kingdom decided in his Majesty's courts therein finally and without appeal from thence shall be, and it is hereby declared to be established and ascertained forever, and shall at no time hereafter be questioned or questionable."

You have now, sir, before you that second solemn treaty, by and between the senates of the two kingdoms, and the king of both.

Do you repudiate it?

The population of Ireland at that period was three millions. Its public debt two millions sterling; a few years previous Ireland did not owe a shilling, and had a surplus of half a million. The annual revenue levied was nine hundred thousand pounds. The interest on the public debt was about one hundred and twenty thousand pounds. The expense of government, law, police, army, fortification, was about four hundred thousand pounds a year, and the balance some three hundred thousand pounds a year, was devoted to restore the suppressed manufactures and industries which had suffered during the previous long years of warfare and darkness. I supplement a list of the bonuses and donations of the Irish paid to industry for one year. The Irish now pay eight millions sterling a year to English in customs and revenues, and we all know how little is given by your imperial government towards aiding to stimulate our languishing industries. Mr. Lowe contemptuously refused a loan of eight or ten thousand pounds to our fishermen to build them boats; while he paid to the Scotch £50,000 a year for 50 years, and £12,000 a year for 20 years, for the same purpose, paid to them regularly for the last seventy years.

When that treaty was made with Grattan in 1782, the Irish were within the "Empire," and were happy and willing to remain within it. They tried to reform their own parliament, as they had a perfect right to do. But if the Irish Parliament were reformed, the example would soon be followed in England; and sooner than allow reform, the government determined to destroy. So the advocates of "reform" were prosecuted, imprisioned, hanged for "sedition" or "treason," and all that sort of thing, by English officials enjoying power in Ireland. These Irish advocates and leaders of "parliamentary reform" were such men as the Greys, Russells, Broughams, O'Connells, Macaulays of England in the reform agitation of 1832. Not more radical; not more criminal a rebellion was forced on the people by the goading persecutions of those who enjoyed power in Dublin Castle. Purposely fomented by cruelty, in order that public opinion should be shaken, shattered, and that Ireland being in a state of siege, the island filled with military, her parliament might be the more safely suppressed. The Secret Committee appointed by the Government in 1798 admit this. They say—"It appears from a variety of evidence laid before your committee that the rebellion would not have broken out as soon as it did had it not been for the well timed measures adopted by the government." Dr. MacNevin says, in history of those times—"In former times resort was had to similar acts of outrage for the purpose of driving the natives into a resistance that should be followed by a forfeiture of their lands; now a rebellion was intentionally produced by the chief agents of the British ministry in order to give an opportunity for confiscating the whole power of the nation by an "act of union."

THE "UNION."

In 1798 the "Irish Rebellion" of that era was put down by an army 170,000 men. In 1799 Lord Castlereagh proposed in the Irish Parliament a "union," or merging of its functions in the English Parliament. The measure was then rejected by 166 votes to 32. The next year Lord Castlereagh brought on the measure again, having in the meantime openly bribed a sufficient number of borough owners, under head of "compensation," to vote for his bill. Sums of ten, fifteen and twenty thousand pounds were given for single votes.

There were 300 members in the Irish House of Commons, 85 only of those were returned by open constituencies; the balance were members for pocket boroughs, each having less probably than a score of voters. These last "representatives" were publicly bought up to vote the extinction of the Irish Parliament, for which vote they had no authority. It was in vain that public meetings were held in all parts of Ireland to protest against this suicidal measure. From country meetings, orange lodges, grand juries, towns, cities, and corporations came protests and remonstrances against the proposal, but to no purpose. On the final day fixed for the third reading of his bill for a "union with the English Parliament," Lord Castlereagh placed a regiment of soldiers around the Parliament House in College Green, and a battery of artillery, charged with grape shot, on its flat roof, to awe into submission the infuriated populace. The fatal measure was passed by a majority of the borough members, 158 to 115, giving Lord Castlereagh a majority of 43.

Thus was the second great treaty between the two nations repudiated and annulled.

THE TWO DEBTS.

That act of Lord Castlereagh gave to Ireland 105 voices in the British House of Commons, where they are met by 500 voices of English members, what a mockery of a "union"!

In 1797 the public debt of Ireland was three millions. Lord Castlereagh saddled the expenses of the rebellion—twenty-two millions—on Ireland, and for paying "compensation" (bribes) to those members who voted for his union, he borrowed on the revenue of Ireland some three millions more, working up a total debt on Ireland of twenty-eight millions. At that time England owed four hundred millions. Although for a few years there was a show of keeping the Irish revenue and expenditure accounts separate from those of England, yet the two debts, and two accounts, were consolidated in 1817; and thus Ireland, with her small debt of twenty-eight millions, was put in for the full liability of the nine hundred millions, which England then owed at the close of the great war with Bonaparte.

By this arrangment Ireland is put in for an annual payment of eight millions sterling, which is gathered from five millions of people by English excise and custom officers, and applied, with the exception of about one million a year, to "imperial purposes," which means every purpose upon the habitable globe except an Irish purpose.

This "union" with England is unjust to Ireland in all its arrangements, and in all its consequences. It has filled the population with despair; and raised their minds and hearts towards other lands. They flit away periodically at the rate of one hundred thousand persons a year—a mortal drain of wealth and labor—the young, the bone and sinew, fly, leaving behind, in despair and sorrow, the old, the helpless, the useless. Capitalists will not venture an enterprise amid such a population. Capital shrinks from contact with universal poverty. Ninety-four thousand houses (huts) in Ireland have but one room each; in those huts half a million of its toiling people dwell. This is part of the results of the "union" after a trial of 74 years.

PROTESTS AGAINST THE UNION.

This union was protested against before its consummation by Nobles, by Commons, by Protestants, and Catholics. It was protested against at a public meeting, held in the Royal Exchange, Dublin, the high sheriff in the chair, in 1810, by O'Connell and Lord Cloncurry. Again, in 1833, by O'Connell at numerous public meetings, which were forcibly suppressed by Lord Anglesey. In 1840 the protest against the "union" was renewed by O'Connell, with his great repeal agitation, suppressed at Clontarf by order of Sir Robert Peel, with artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

In 1848 a protest was made against this "union" by William Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, Duffy, Martin, Smyth, and others, again suppressed by force.

In 1865-7 a further protest was made against this "union" by the Fenians, again suppressed by force.

In 1870 the Home Rule Association burst forth from the well-up resolves of the Irish heart a protest against the "union."

In 1874 the Home Rule cry—a further protest against the "union"—comes from from sixty constituencies in Ireland, and confronts you on the benches of your senate.

Thus, the question never was allowed by the Irish to lapse for want of merits, or through the laws of "limitation."

They are to-day protesting against this "union" with the fervency, and in the very words—so prophetic—of Grattan, Plunket, Curran, and Sgurin.

You, sir, say it is "veiled rebellion." Very well. Suppose the veil torn off, and you really have to deal with another Irish rebellion. Then more shooting, more burning, torturing, and dungeoning. And then a season of wailing, more and greater emigrations; "black dose as before." The next generation will "try again," and so on "ad infinitum." Is that to be the future of the connection between Ireland and England?

THE FUTURE.

But those rebellions Irish may not always be badly led, may not always be unfortunate. What if there should burst forth an Irish, and an English, and an Indian rebellion, all at the same time! At a time when one soldier in every six of your army of occupation is deserting, or trying his best to desert? That indeed would be a terrible concurrent concussion for the gentlemen of England.

Who can tell what the next ten years may divulge. Who could even imagine, ten years ago, that three of the stable governments of Europe would be overthrown in a very few short years. Upset, too, by circumstances growing from so trivial an incident as the dismissal by a Spanish lady of her favourite minister! Who could have imagined some fifteen years ago, when Kossuth and Bem were defeated at Pesth, that Hungary would, after all, get restored to her, within a decade of years, her ancient national rights; be a kingdom again, sending ambassadors out to the other nations of the earth? Who could have imagined that the Emperor of Austria, on coming to Pesth, would call on Deak, the chief and successful agitator for Hungarian Home Rule? Call Deak's own house, and make to him a visit of respect and ceremony.

To understand the significance of this visit, let us imagine her Majesty, Queen Victoria, opening the Irish Parliament in Dublin, and the next day making a personal call on the returned "felon," John Mitchell, at his own house in Dublin. That interchange of national friendship has just taken place in Pesth, the capital city of independent Hungary, linked to Austria by only the golden link of the Crown.

Now, it may come to pass that her Majesty, Queen Victoria, may on some early day, open in person, the Irish Parliament, and may the day following make a personal call on the pardoned "felon," Mitchell. If her Majesty did condescend to do those grand and gracious deeds, they would do more to cement the *union* between the two countries than all the coercion acts that ever were invented by the Greys, and Russells, and the Harlingtons!

Do not, sir, be mistaken in your conception of what the Irish Nation desires. They want the complete recognition of the treaty with Grattan, which included within its scope the Treaty of Limerick, a restored legislature with full rights to model the same; fix electoral districts; define the character of the popular suffrage; the number of members, and duration of Parliament; to have full exclusive power to levy, collect, and apply customs, revenues, and taxes; make and amend laws subject to the veto of the English monarch, administer the laws finally and without appeal from Ireland; and do all things for the benefit and protection of the people as in the days and years immediately preceding Grattan's treaty. Such rights, in a word, over their resources, revenues, and laws as are enjoyed by the colonists of Canada, the Australias, and of other British colonies, reserving to the two nations, by their commissioners, to fix the amount of their joint national debt and the other *pro rata* expenses of the British Empire which Ireland shall bear. As respects Imperial questions, the Irish people care very little about participating in such, though there are some influential Irish gentlemen who propose some federal plan that would allow of Ireland intermeddling in the affairs of the British Parliament. In the days of Grattan and of O'Connell, the Irish people had no such desire. Neither have any of the colonies at present. Grattan, on the last night of the Irish Parliament, prophetically describes the future of "Irish gentlemen of the empire." "I will not say that one hundred Irish gentlemen will act ill, where any man would act well. They will be in situation a sort of "gentlemen of the empire," that is to say, gentlemen at large, unowned by one country and unselected by the other, suspended between both, false to both, and belonging to neither; the market of St. Stephen opened to the individual, and the talents of the country, like its property, dragged from the Kingdom of Ireland to be sold in London."

The simplest way of solving the great problem is to put back the Irish Parliament upon its old foundations by merely repealing the "Act of Union." Then, and not before then, can Ireland be in a condition to consider any improvement on Grattan's treaty in the political connexion of the two nations.

Until England settles this question with Ireland, fully and fairly, she cannot have peace at home or power abroad among the nations.

Better now deal with this demand as the Duke of Wellington dealt with Catholic Emancipation; for he, too, was warned against the danger of granting that question without "securities." Long debates about "Catholic securities" were the order of the day. Various were the forbodings of ill; but the Duke passed over all those *bug-a-boos*, granted emancipation without any securities whatever. And what ill consequence has come of it?

If you grant the Irish the rights guaranteed to them by the aforesaid treaties, and if, after the experience of a few years, they shall abuse those privileges by doing acts inimical to the peace and prosperity of England, they will by such abuse forfeit the moral sympathies of Europe and Americs, and then England, vindicated, shall acquire a three-fold power to repress the weaker, foolish nation, who shall then have lost the moral support of the sympathising world. The best "security" for England in the arrangement, is fair and honest dealings with Ireland. Any arrangement wanting this element is pregnant with "insecurity," pregnant with "separation."

A man armed with your power can bless nations. See what Lord Palmerston accomplished for Belgium. By his friendly offices he helped that people to establish their independence at once of Holland and France, and they live in happy affluence in consequence. Their prosperity is the grandest monument they could erect to his memory. See what Mr. Lampton (Lord Durham) did for Canada, which he found in rebellion in 1838; but by his judicious management, and granting the colony its full legislative rights—complete "Home Rule"—he made it loyal and true to England. There is no need there now for an army of occupation.

These prayers and examples, sir, I hope will not be lost on you. The proposals herein are, after all, but an effort at compromise, to avoid bloodshed and confusion.

I ask your forgiveness for trespassing at such length. I have no ability to compress. The undressed facts are now respectfully submitted. —With much respect I remain, sir, your very obedient servant,

THOMAS MOONEY.

London.

---

10 Downing St., Whitehall,

SIR—I am directed by Mr. Disraeli to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter of the 18th inst.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. TURNER.

Thomas Mooney, Esq.,
Grafton Hall, Soho.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.—The first Lord of the Admirality, when commenting upon the condition of the Navy, spoke ominously concerning probable supplemental estimates. He was unfortunately too true a prophet. Four of her Majesty's ships have "come to grief" within a week. The Nimbe, a fine sloop of 1,600 tons and five guns, has been wrecked on the Mignelow Rocks, on the North American coast. The Narcissus, flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron, ran aground in the Bay of Palermo. She lost nearly 30 feet of her false keel, and her outer sheeting has been dinged in. Then the Endymion, 3,600 tons and 28 guns, followed suit, and is reported "badly injured." The Lively ran ashore near Ryde, after taking part in the naval demonstration in honor of the Czar. The Niobe cost £50,000 and is totally lost; and the repairs of such a vessel as the Endymion will undoubtedly cost a considerable sum.—*Irish Times.*

For brains on fire—Blow 'em out.

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No. 403 Davis Street, between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco, Manufacture all kinds of Candies from the Best Materials, and will sell at least as low as any other House in the trade. ☞ Goods warranted to keep in any climate. Country orders promptly attended to.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Also a large assortment of nuts

REMINISCENCES
OF A
Professional Reporter.

No. 3.

BY P. J. MALONE.

(Written for the IRISH NATIONALIST.)

AT "THE HUB"—AMONG "THE STRONG-MINDED."

My next experience in the reporting line was in and about Boston. During a portion of 1850 I was on the Boston *Times* newspaper. I well remember the struggle in the Mass. Legislature for the election of Sumner to the U.S.S. during that year. Political parties at that time, in that State, were divided into Whigs, Democrats, and Freesoilers. By an "unholy coalition" between the Democrats and Freesoilers Bontwell had been elected Governor, he being a Democrat, with the understanding among the leaders that Sumner should be made U.S. Senator. But the Democrats, after getting their man, refused to elect Sumner, and the Legislature wrangled over it from January until late in the summer. N. P. Banks was Speaker of the house, and Henry Wilson—at present the Vice-President of the U.S.—was then President of the State Senate. Among the momentos of the Revolutionary War that hung up around the Mass. Senate chamber was the sleeve of an old "red coat," a battered British musket, and a broken drum picked up on the battle fields of Bunker Hill and Bennington. I need hardly say that I could scarcely keep my eyes off these emblems of British humiliation, coming fresh as I just then had—from the Old World where the young democracies of 1848 had levelled half the thrones of the despots, and sympathizing, as I did, with "Young Ireland" and "Young France" and "Young Italy"—that it was a supreme gratification to me to find one nation and one people that had taught the chief prop of European despotism—a lesson that it will not soon forget. One morning before my duties commenced in the Senate chamber—and while occupied with the thoughts suggested by these emblems of Republican valor, and despotic humiliation, I was accosted by President Wilson somewhat after this fashion: "Young Irishman," said he, "we Yankees are great at guessing, and I'll lay a small wager I can guess what you are thinking of while looking at these old traps." "Well," said I, "let us have it." "You are thinking" he said "that if your people of to-day had the virtues of the sturdy old Scotch-Irish of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, who, under "mad Anthony Wayne," the Victor of Stony Point, and John Stark the Victor of Bennington, assisted to win the trophies that you are now looking upon, you might have an independent nation in your native land instead of being a degraded province." "Your people" he said, "are not afraid of the *visible* but of the UNSEEN. They are not afraid to fight, nor are they afraid of getting killed; but they are afraid *the devil* will get them after they are killed, if they don't obey Rome, and Rome and England are now on the same side against Ireland,"

I have had faith in the Yankee faculty of "guessing" ever since!!

Among the duties which fell to my lot in those days was a frequent attendance upon the meetings of the abolition societies. "The Strong Minded," as they were then called, used to constitute a large portion of the speaking and working talent at these meetings. They were not favorites with the press; and I sincerely believe the feeling was reciprocated. On one occasion I attended a meeting at Faneul Hall. The speakers were chiefly women. Abbey Kelly and "Aunt Lucretia Mott" were there, and several others that I cannot now remember. It was my duty, on this occasion, to take notes of the speech of one of these female politicians. Not being required to give a *verbatim* report of her address I contented myself with jotting down a few of the leading points. "Aunt Lucretia" kept her eagle eye on me all the time. When the speaker finished "Aunt Lucretia" got up and commenced her harangue by a violent attack upon reporters generally, and on myself particularly. She said she had watched me while the other speaker was up, and she had particularly noticed that I had omitted all of her arguments. (To tell the truth I wasn't conscious of having heard any—tho' this must have been owing to my own obtuseness)—"I had," said Aunt Lucretia—"reported all the expressions that were calculated to bring the speaker and the "cause" into ridicule, but had laid down my pencil at the argumentative part!! And a young man who would do that was prostituting his talents to the basest of purposes, and was little better than a horse-thief."

Under ordinary circumstances such a charge would be to me simply amusing, but it hardly partook of that character in the presence of such an excitable crowd of Amazons and hoodlums as used to attend these meetings in those days. The Abolitionists themselves were harmless enough and were always more sinned against than sinning; but the riff-raff of the city used to take occasion at these meetings to indulge in all sorts of pranks, and I didn't know but I might be made the victim of some of them. I was then a stranger in a strange land, and knew little about the habits and manners of the people. At any rate "Aunt Lucretia"—to do her justice—expressed her anxiety lest I might "get hurt," and offered to escort me home at the close of the meeting. I thanked the dear old soul, and said that if she was about half a century younger I wouldn't object to her company, but as it was I'd prefer to be seen on the street with a maiden of less antique appearance! I felt nettled, because I didn't know whether she meant to insult me or not. I learned afterwards that she was in down-right earnest, and that she had taken almost mortal offense at the manner of my declining her escort. But we made it up afterwards, and while I remained at the "Hub" "Aunt Lucretia" was among my staunchest friends.

My next occupation was reporting Kossuth. I shall never forget that great man. He had one peculiarity which I have never observed in any one else; his soul shone through his face. You could tell from the play of his countenance, several seconds in advance, just what he was going to say, and the very words he would say it in. I have never seen any other mortal whose eloquent thoughts shone so clearly in his countenance. His great speech—"the Future of Nations"—delivered at the Tabernacle, N. Y. in 1852, I assisted to report for the New York *Tribune*. The prophecies of that speech have since nearly all come to pass; but the great thinker—the sage and orator has grown old and gray, and is neglected by the very humanity for which he sacrificed the most brilliant material prospects. The other day I read that he, who might have commanded the highest position in the gift of despotism, had he chosen to engage his talents in its service, was old, decrepid and poor in a garret at Turin in Italy! And so it has always been with him who takes the side of the unthinking masses. He is hardly ever appreciated until he is beyond the reach of praise or blame. While he is living and laboring for mankind he asks for bread, which is too often withheld, and when he dies posterity "gives him a stone," in the shape of a monument. That was a witty saying ascribed to "Bonny Jean"—the wife of the Poet Burns—"Ah!" said she, "Poor Bobby! when he was living he asked for bread; now, that he is dead they gi'e him a stane."

Here I'll pass over some years. In the meantime, as early as '54, I found myself on the Pacific coast; attracted hither, like many others, by the glare of California. In 1857 I made the acquaintance of Col. E. D. Baker at Sacramento. I was then attached to the Sacramento *Union* as a Legislative reporter, and Baker was engaged to defend the defaulting State Controller and State Treasurer, Bates and Whitman, who were impeached for permitting a hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the State's money to "*walk away*" out of the treasury. Old Californians will remember the event. Baker didn't have an opportunity to display his ability on that occasion, because his client (Bates) demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court—he declined to stand a trial—and was adjudged "guilty" by default. I next met Baker in the Oregon political campaign of 1860 when he was running for U. S. Senator. I was present during the proceedings of the Legislature at which he was elected, and there I beheld so much of the perfidy of politicians and the agony of candidates as to disgust me forever with the trade of the politician. I would not suffer what that great, and gifted, and noble soul had to endure for days, and days, and days while the balloting was going on, for all the political offices in the Union. I can see him now, that pale, intellectual face, standing in the lobby, among the rude and rough crowd, with the most intense agony depicted on his countenance, while the *shyster* demagogues would run him up to an election, and then, before the result was declared, would change their votes and alter the result, or may be they would run him within one or two of an election, and then drop him. It was his own party friends—the Republicans—who did this. "The coalition" between the Douglasites and Baker's party could have elected him at any time. The Legislature stood 19 Breckenridgers, 19 Douglasites and 12 Republicans, but the supreme and intense selfishness of the local politicians stood in the way of an early election, and came very near preventing it altogether, for so many Senators at one time *took to the brush* as to leave that body without a quorum. Delazon Smith was Baker's opponent, a man fully his equal—if not his superior—as an orator. It would be hard to make Californians believe this; but Baker himself believed it. During the sitting of that Legislature at Salem in Oregon, I one day had a conversation with Baker about Smith. "What," said he, "do the Republicans of Oregon expect to gain by belittleing, as they do, such a man as Delazon Smith?" "He is," said he, "the ablest man I have ever met." "Colonel," said I, "is he not too able for you?" "Well," said he, "he is, *before an Oregon audience*, but you know, Mr. M——, that I *know* more than he does." And this was as truthful as it was magnanimous. Smith was the ablest stump orator I have ever known. He had a magnetic—or an electric power over an audience, while addressing them, which I have never seen surpassed—never knew to be equalled, but by one man, Robt. Rantoul, Jr., of Massachusetts. But when Smith's speech was put to paper, and beside it Baker's, what Baker meant when he said "you know that I know more than he does," would be at once apparent. Smith died in November, 1860, at Portland, Oregon; Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff; Smith lies buried on the silent bank of the Willamet, near the little town of Albany, without a slab or a monument to mark his resting place. The more the shame for his Oregon friends and admirers. Baker's monument overlooks the ocean from the summit of Lone Mountain. To the graves of both children of genius, I devoutly make a pilgrimage whenever opportunity offers, and while communing with my own thoughts in the atmosphere of the mighty dead, I sometimes imagine that one day their spirits may welcome that of their old Reporter, to the land of shades.

It would tire the reader to go over with me my reportorial experience in the Legislatures of California and Oregon from 1854 to 1870—in the Oregon Constitutional Convention of 1857—and the various political gatherings which fell to my lot to attend professionally. Besides there is little in the humdrum business of constitution and law-making to interest the general reader. Generally speaking, Legislatures are divided into two classes—knaves and fools; or those who lead and those who follow. Half-a-dozen men in a Legislature lead the rest. In times of high party excitement each side has its "bell-wether" and the rest follow him. Of late years, however, that sort of thing has been losing its power and influence, and promises to become more and more so. Heaven speed its progress. We are evidently approaching the time of which Byron prophesied when he sang:

"Methinks I hear a little bird that sings—
The people by and by will be the stronger."

(To be Continued.)

OVERLAND MONTHLY.—The *Overland* for August is promptly out, and presents a bill of fare highly creditable to its new management. Bishop Kip occupies the first place with "Glimpses of the Court of Chins' which, when read, develop into something more than glimpses, and are extremely interesting. A couple of old friends—"From Colchis Back to Argos," and "Studies in the Sierre" keep up their interest. W. Griffis contributes one of the most interesting papers in the number—"The Mythical Zoology of Japan." The other articles are fully up to the standard. Mr. Vivian contributes a story "The Platinum Filling," mostly told in epirtolary form, very interesting and very well worked out. The poems are by Miss Coolbrith, G. H. Jessop, and T. A. Harcourt. The August *Overland* is a good specimen of our popular magazine.

WE have to express our thanks, which but for an oversight should have been done sooner, to the officers and men of the Sarsfield Guard, for the courtesy extended to us on the occasion of their late ball. Our thanks are especially due to Capt. ACTON and Sargt. Maj. J. F. FITZGERALD, for their efficient and courteous floor management.

The Virginia and Truckee Railroad office in Virginia city now furnishes through tickets to Omaha and St Louis—first-class to the former place, $90, to the latter place, $105; in currency.

IT is estimated that Stanislaus county will yield 3,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, which at a net price one cent a pound over cost of sacks and freight, will give the farmers $1,800,000.

THE San Jose liquor dealers have presented W. B. C. Brown of Sacramento with a handsome gold headed cane in return for his speeches on their side during the local option campaign.

THE Catholic Indians in Washington Territory number 6,000.

[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, July 23d.]

WHEAT—There is considerable new crop arriving, the bulk of which was however bought inland, or contracted for at $1 70 or thereabouts for July delivery. The Grangers are also sending in more or less to their agents for shipment abroad on their own account, and upon vessels chartered some time since, and at rates far above those ruling at date. Another party, somewhat noted for his eccentricities of character, is doing business here and at Stockton (same as last year) under the *sobriquet* of "The Farmers' Co-operative Union." He is buying Wheat in Stockton and shipping the same on board of the Fr bark France Cheris, paying £4 5s freight to a direct port, or £4 7s 6d to Cork for orders. The present price of good shipping Wheat is $1 60, and for delivery at Vallejo purchases to some extent have been concluded at $1 55 ₩ ctl. The Rival from Oregon brings 2,686 sks old crop. The offerings are daily becoming larger, with no great anxiety to purchase at over $1 50 ₩ ctl. The Grangers will have their hands quite full in endeavoring to control the markets of this coast. Already we see trouble ahead, and as we have before stated some of the more prominent and wealthy have already withdrawn from the Order. Sales for the week include 3,000 ctls new crop, purchased prior to arrival at $1 70; 7,500 sks good for export, $1 60; 4,000 sks do, deliverable at Vallejo, $1 55; 10,000 sks rejected at $1 60 for milling; 9,000 sks prime old for milling, $1 70; 1,000 sks extra choice do, $1 80. Liverpool quotations have declined materially; for average, 11s 5d@11s 8d; club, 11s 10d@12s 4d.

BARLEY—The receipts of new crop are more liberal, with a fair local demand. Sales for the week include 1,200 sks choice old Brewing at $1 80. Of new, 2,500 sks choice Bay in lots sold at $1 20; 2,250 sks do, $1 15; 750 sks dark Coast, $1 05; 300 sks do, $1 07½; 500 sks bright Coast, $1 10; 750 sks bright Bay, $1 12½@1 15 ₩ ctl. The schr Hera from Columbia River brought us 606 ctls old crop.

BARLEY MALT—We note a recent sale of 25 tons for Denver; quotable at $2 75 ₩ ctl.

OATS—The market is very slack, with a large stock of old grain in warehouse. The Hera from Columbia River brought down 1,973 sks; the Ajax from Portland had 3,111 sks, and the Rival 423 sks; the Cambridge from Port Gamble, W. T., had 4,309 sks. These heavy supplies from the North, without any export outlet, causes a marked depression; besides, we are now receiving from Salinas Valley and other points parcels of the new crop, these latter selling at $1 40@1 45, say 1,500 bags; 2,250 sks old in lots at $1 50@1 55; extra choice held at $1 60@1 65 ₩ ctl.

POTATOES—The arrivals from Halfmoon Bay have been liberal, and prices have declined to $1 35@1 50; Mission $1 12½@1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The receipts of fresh Roll Butter are about equal to the daily consumption, selling readily at 30@32½c, the latter for extra choice; firm at our quotations with a prospect of an advance soon. California keg Butter is selling at 27½@30c; pickled Roll, 30@32½c. Receipts of tub and firkin Butter by rail from Iowa and Illinois have been quite large during the month. Sales have been quite free within the range of 18@25c, according to quality and condition. Eastern Cheese are in good supply; jobbing at 14@16c. Eggs—fresh California are scarce and firm at 28@30c; 3,000 dozen Oregon, just received, sold at 21@25c.

CORN—The demand is very light, with fair offerings; the asking price is $2, but sales are hard to make except at a small reduction.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair request for feed, jobbing at $42 @43 ₩ ton. Pockets for table use, 2½@3½c ₩ lb.

RYE—The offerings are very free, and in the absence of any considerable demand the price has fallen to $1 25 ₩ ctl.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Offerings upon 'Change of lots of 100 tons at $27, without finding buyers.

HAY—The receipts are very considerable, quite in excess of the current demand. Small cargo sales are however daily made at $9@14 ₩ ton.

SEEDS—We quote clean Flax at 3c; Canary jobbing at 4@4½c; Mustard Seed, 1½@2½c for White and 2@3c ₩ lb for Brown; Alfalfa, 12½c ₩ lb.

COTTON—Advices from the interior valleys are exceedingly encouraging respecting the growing crops.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is light; price nominal.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The present mill price in jobbing lots $17 for the former and $27 50 ₩ ton for the latter.

BEANS—We quote jobbing rates: Bayos, 2¼@2½c; Butter, 6@7c; Pea, 3½@3½c; Small White, 3@3½c; Pink and Red, 1¾@2c.

HIDES—There is a good demand for Dry at 18½@19c; Murrain, 12c; Wet Salted, 8½@9c.

LEATHER—The local consumption is largely and steadily increasing, mainly for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes.

BEESWAX—The stock is very light, quotable at 25@27½c, extra choice 30c, according to quality, with little demand.

HONEY—Free receipts of Los Angeles, both strained and comb. The market is exceedingly dull. Strained is now held at 7@12½c; comb at 20@25c, with a light business.

ONIONS—Are in excess of demand, and are selling from 62½c@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

CATTLE—Meats of all descriptions plentiful and cheap; quality excellent. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ₩ quarter, first quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 3@3½c. Mutton is plentiful at 4½@5c. Spring Lambs, 6@7c. Calves are scarce at 6@9c. Hogs are in fair demand, and prices are firm at 6@6½c, the latter rate for small, which are very scarce, and 5½@6½c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

THE Woodhull went off without paying her advertising bill at Gilroy, and the *Advocate* wrathfully remarks: "We always thought she was a bilk and now we know it."

Dr. Gally, better known to the readers as "Singleline," the Nevada poet, has struck it. He and a partner recently sold a claim for $75,000, and have more of the same sort left.

MRS McEVOY, a widow, arrived overland from Canada last Thursday week with her three children, to join her brother at Marysville. She was detained three days at Omaha through the negligence of a conducter, who failed to give her checks. When she reached her destination she found her brother died two days before of heart disease.

John D. Lost, San Francisco. H. S. Crocker, Sacramento

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

IMPORTING STATIONERS,

Printers and Lithographers,

CORNER SACRAMENTO AND SANSOME STREETS,

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PRACTICAL HATTER,

No 25 Third Street,

Between Market and Mission Streets,

MR. McGANN RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO his old Friends, and the Public generally, that he has recently returned from the East, with a Large Stock of Hats and Caps suitable for all seasons, which he offers for sale at very reasonable prices.

Don't forget the number.

25 Third Street,

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MOUNTAIN & RAYE,

DEALERS IN—

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,

AND

Curtain Materials,

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

No. 718 MARKET STREET,

A few doors west of Kearny.....SAN FRANCISCO.

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PIONEER TAILOR,

Commercial Street - - Corner of Leidesdorff.

☞ The FINEST GOODS ever introduced into this market, including

MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE,
CHEVIOTS, NAPIER,
OXFORD, WITNEYS,
BAGLANS, WEST TWILLS,
Etc... Etc... Etc.

ALSO

A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Friezes.

Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at prices which

Cannot be touched by any other house in the City.

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An inspection of THIS SPLENDID STOCK Is respectfully invited. A perfect fit guaranteed

Remember my Prices to Order are—

Pants	$ 8 to
Business Suits	25 00
Beaver Suits	35 00
Finest French Beaver Suits	50 00

M. SHORT,

527 Commercial St.....San Francisco.

A Reliable Shoe Store.

THE WINDSOR SHOE STORE

Having been started one year by M. F. WALSH Proprietor, and by square dealings and strict attention to his business, he is now enabled to sell good work at lower prices than any other store in the city.

M. F. WALSH has to apologise to his numerous patrons that could not get waited on heretofore, that having enlarged his stock and premises, with extra salesmen he is now confident that the public will save time and money by purchasing at the WINDSOR BOOT and SHOE STORE,

Custom Work and Repairing Promptly Attended to.

905½ MARKET ST., bet. 5th and 6th.

M. F. Walsh, Proprietor.

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Jackson Michigan Wagon.

The largest assortment on this coast now in store and for sale very low—all Wagons warranted for two years.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco.

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E. H. CUNNINGHAM. C. W. PARKER.

CUNNINGHAM & PARKER,

BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.

JOBBING of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.

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Livery and Sale Stables,

FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.

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Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly 12-tf

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DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh, Salted and Smoked Meats,

Lard, Sausage, Poultry, Game and Fish,

ALSO, ALL VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

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Hibernia Brewery,

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BALL and RACKET COURT,

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Between Fourth and Fifth.....SAN FRANCISCO

Fine WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THOMAS KELLY.....Proprietor

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CHRIS. KERRINS,

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Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

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CIGARS.

No. 1419 Folsom Street,

Goods Delivered Free. SAN FRANCISCO.

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24 THIRD STREET

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of

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Agent for Wm. Woodward's Wines and Brandies and Diamond O. K. Whisky. my16-tf

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